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broken down. Not only so, but we fear that the Prime Minister's constitutional device for carrying on the civil administration is not working as smoothly as was expected. Want of co-ordination between different departments of State may lead to serious consequences. It is said that the Parliamentary heads of some departments have not even seen some of their colleagues, much less the Premier! Mr. Prothero's statement that he was "staggered" at the demands of the War Office for men—after he had led the farmers to hope for a solution of their labour difficulties—throws a vivid light upon the chaos that exists. The Government has obviously not framed a single policy based on the consideration of the various civil and military requirements. This danger, to which we referred last month, is the inevitable result of the abolition of Cabinet Government. It is probable that this British method of Government is open to improvement, but for the present, at any rate, we suggest that the Cabinet should be revived in order to unify general policy, the War Council continuing its work as the supreme directing agency.

Mr. JOHN HODGE, the Minister of Labour, appears likely to lose the confidence of the trade-union movement. His avowal of Protectionism will undoubtedly weaken his position. We are not at the moment concerned with the merits and demerits of Protection, but rather with the dangers which Mr. Hodge's new policy may bring in its train. Mr. Hodge is the secretary of a trade union, in which wages depend upon the selling price of iron and steel. Higher prices mean higher wages. Protection is intended partly to safeguard the producers by ensuring a remunerative price for the product, and to raise prices where possible. If employers and workpeople in the iron and steel trade co-operate to keep German metal out of the market, both parties may be better off. The engineering trades, however, naturally desire raw material as cheaply as possible, in order to compete successfully with foreign wares both at home and abroad. An iron and steel tariff would, consequently, arouse resentment in the engineering industry and not least amongst the workers. It may conceivably be advantageous to raise the price of the raw material for engineering; but the point is that those dependent upon the raw material will not be easily convinced, and trouble may ensue. There are two distinct dangers here: first, the possibility of employers and workers acting in collusion to advance their own interests at the expense of the consumer; and, secondly, the likelihood of introducing dissensions between different bodies of workpeople, at a time when organization will be of the greatest importance to true national welfare. If Mr. Hodge's talk of co-operation between masters and men is to lead to a joint raid upon the hen roost, our last state will be worse than our first. It is highly unfortunate that the Minister of Labour should have commenced his career of office by talking at large upon both his own and other people's work. Mr. Hodge has a great task before him, and in its execution it is better to say too little rather than too much.

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has announced the first instalment of his scheme of civilian national service; and he has been met already by the criticism of certain sections of the press. The present position appears to us to be highly unsatisfactory. There is in actual practice no logical stopping-place between voluntary enrolment and compulsion, and voluntary enlistment, with ever so little pressure, rapidly becomes compulsion. The truth is that compulsory service or industrial conscription already exists. Under the voluntary system of recruiting for the Army, the application of external

Comments.

In this issue of *The Athenæum* we print the texts of certain proposals for Reconstruction which have recently been put forward. We shall regularly publish schemes of Reconstruction, together with an examination of the various proposals contained in them. We believe that these programmes will form a valuable feature of the paper. We propose also to obtain the views of both employers and workpeople upon the important questions in which they are alike involved. In other words, we wish to provide a forum for free discussion. The leading article in the March issue will deal with 'The Conflict of Ideals.' It is hoped to commence a series of articles dealing more fully with the questions raised in the leading article, and to continue the series on 'Prospects in English Literature.'

THE fall of the late Coalition Government was in large measure due to the differences which existed between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George on a question which was constitutional in its character. The Cabinet, it was argued, suffered from two defects: it was too large, and it had too many duties. The alternative proposed was a small War Council, constantly in session, devoting itself to the prosecution of the War. A War Council of four, with an occasional fifth, was therefore established by Mr. Lloyd George. Since it was formed the Prime Minister and Lord Milner have been able to take a week off to go to Rome; Mr. Henderson has also been able to take a week off to attend the Labour Party Conference at Manchester, and now Lord Milner has gone to Petrograd. The theory of the War Council, therefore, appears to have

pressure made enlistment virtually inevitable for many. A similar process followed on the introduction of compulsory military service. The tribunal and the military representative were in a position to determine what kind of work a man should be employed upon if he were exempted from service with the Colours. The Munitions Acts, moreover, practically bound a large number of workers not merely to work of a particular kind, but to particular employers. Then comes Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of national service. Enrolment is to be voluntary, but once enrolled a volunteer must be prepared to go anywhere and work for anybody at any sort of job. It is, however, provided that current rates shall be paid and also a maintenance allowance in the case of those who are sent away from their homes. It may be said that once the soldier has enlisted he must obey orders, and that volunteer workers are in the same position. Theoretically this is true, in so far as both are serving the State. The only difference is that, whilst the soldier is not serving the material interests of any particular employer, the volunteer worker, even in controlled establishments, is working for the profit of some one other than himself. As things have gone so far, we are disposed to suggest complete industrial conscription, if the Government can frame a workable scheme, and provided certain conditions are fulfilled. It is by no means clear, however, that a workable scheme could be framed. Assuming that it could, then we should ask three things: first, that it should be made compulsory on everybody and not merely on the wage-earning classes; secondly, that private profits should be eliminated from industry, and thirdly that people should be prevented from spending money on unnecessary things, by means of heavy taxation. Universal service is the merest justice; whilst to compel an individual in the name of national service to labour for the private gain of another would be intolerable. Lastly, the best way to bring relatively useless labour to an end is to stop the demand for the commodities and services it produces.

THE report of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform is an indication of the extent to which the War has broken down ancient prejudices and led to a wider outlook. The report is, of course, open to criticism; but its adoption would be a great advance on the present position of affairs. It would have been impossible before the War to have obtained the measure of agreement reached in the report. The main proposals have been published in the newspapers, and are therefore more or less familiar. They include the reduction of the qualifying period for registration to six months; the abolition of plural voting, though occupiers of business premises are to have a second vote, and University representation is to be extended to the new Universities; the redistribution of seats; the introduction of proportional representation in larger Parliamentary boroughs; the payment of returning officers' fees by the State; the reduction of election expenses and the prohibition of expenditure of money for election purposes by other people than candidates and by organizations; and the provision of the vote for persons of full age serving with His Majesty's forces. By a majority the Conference declared in favour of woman suffrage. The question of woman suffrage is dealt with on another page. Of the remainder of the proposals little need be said. If they are adopted, as we trust they will be, a great step will have been taken, though we may hope that a bolder scheme for extending the franchise to women will be accepted. There can be little doubt that the work which women have done during the War has led a number of people to consider their claims much more favourably, though we

imagine that the women would strongly object to the vote being regarded as a payment for recent services rendered. Their claim is independent of their war services; the most the War has done has been to give greater publicity to the capacity they possess. But whether it be the old arguments or the new illustrations of them that carry the day, the suggestion of the Conference that women should be eligible to vote at the age of 30 or 35 is absurd. Clearly, the right thing to do, now that action is to be taken, is to place them upon the same footing as men from the outset.

THE German Empire has now chosen, in her desperation, to set the neutral world against her. Her new policy will achieve nothing for her; it cannot avert the end, rather will it hasten it. On the other hand, it will make her future more difficult. Perhaps no event of the War will do more to discredit the philosophy of militarism than the German declaration of war upon neutral shipping. The position of America is treated in our article on 'The Triumph of Neutrality.'

THE address of the Prime Minister at Carnarvon, like his speech in the House of Commons after his reorganization of the Government, fell below the majority of his public utterances during the War. His message to America, however, undoubtedly struck a high note, and though the comparison between the American Civil War and the present War cannot be pressed far, Mr. Lloyd George's words will do much to bring home to the American public the nature of the struggle upon which we are engaged.

A NUMBER of able articles on the position of the trade unions recently appeared in the columns of *The Times*. The thesis upheld is broadly that the full restoration of trade-union rules is either impossible or undesirable, and that, therefore, the trade unions should accept an adequate *quid pro quo* instead of insisting on the literal fulfilment of the pledge so solemnly given by the Government and by employers. It is a matter for regret that the writer should not have stated his case where it would be read by the trade-unionists rather than in *The Times*, which is almost exclusively the newspaper of the well-to-do. In any case, however, we consider that the pledge given can hardly be overridden in this somewhat light-hearted fashion. The key of the situation lies in the hands of the trade unions, who, in order to assist the prosecution of the War, broke down with their own hands the barricades they had built for their own defence. The services which the trade unions have rendered by their action cannot be estimated. The War would long ago have ended in our crushing defeat without them. In consequence, the community must unreservedly give back, according to promise, what it took away. We are not suggesting that the trade unions would not have taken the patriotic line without the promise of restoration, or that they should demand payment at the end of the War for the sacrifices they have made. What we do suggest is that the community should in honour not question for a moment the desirability of fulfilling the pledge made on its behalf. If the trade unions on their own initiative care to accept alternatives they are entitled to do so. But for other people to suggest alternatives, especially in the columns of *The Times*, must inevitably create the impression that the organized workers have been "sold again," and give rise to the atmosphere of suspicion and recrimination which, in the interests of all concerned, we should do our best to avoid.

## The Purpose of Reconstruction.

HOWEVER much people may differ as to the emphasis to be laid on the various complex causes of the War, its main issue stands out clearly. The defeat of Britain and her allies would necessarily set back the cause of freedom, and add prestige to the forces of autocracy and militarism which the German Empire represents. The defeat of Germany and her allies would equally inevitably impose restrictions upon seekers after hegemony and upholders of the theory of Divine right. The struggle is broadly between two sets of ideas. It is not necessary, in order to bring out its fundamental character, to assume that all the virtues are on one side and all the vices on the other. All the autocrats and militarists are not confined within the frontiers of the enemy Powers, nor are the lovers of freedom to be found only in the countries of the Entente. But if we contrast the British Empire and the German Empire the real difference becomes manifest. Admitting without reserve the blots upon our past and the blunders we have committed, and recognizing to the full everything which stands to the credit of Germany, certain broad facts remain. The moral basis of the British Empire is freedom; its outlook is democratic. The German Empire—as its writers and statesmen would admit—is essentially a military State governed on autocratic principles. And what the youth of Britain has gone forth to defend is human freedom, enshrined, unworthily it may be, in our best traditions, our laws, our institutions.

It is the purpose of Reconstruction to cherish and to strengthen the heritage of freedom for which men have toiled, suffered, and died for a thousand years; to prove that the possibilities of that larger liberty for which the noblest spirits have sacrificed their lives were no idle dream; to give fuller expression to the principle upon which our national life has been built. Reconstruction, then is concerned first and foremost with widening the bounds of human freedom. The greatest pages of our national history tell of blows struck for liberty. One after another the shackles which fettered men's minds and actions have been removed. Yet a large community becomes ever more complex and many-sided; its growth is irregular, and full of inconsistencies. Ancient liberties and modern slavery, modern liberties and ancient slavery, exist side by side. In spite of solid gains, we have far more ground to win than we already hold. And in after years the present generation will be judged according to whether or not it pursued with all its vigour the long path to freedom.

It is impossible in a limited space to outline the stages by which men have won some forms of freedom and lost others. But one or two points need to be referred to in order that we may see more clearly the nature of the task with which we are confronted. The greatest contribution which the British people has made to the cause of freedom is through its political ideas and institutions. From Magna Charta to the Parliament Act, many of the most significant chapters of our history are constitutional. The rule of law has been established and extended, until now it is being shaped in accordance with the experience of the vast body of men and under their influence. The seat of authority has moved from one social class to another, broadening its basis, until now, in theory at any rate, it resides in the adult male population. In brief, we have laid the foundations of democracy.

The strong political sense which marks the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and which has evolved constitutionalism in the political

sphere, has fostered the growth of voluntary organizations of all kinds, governed by the same principles. Throughout the length and breadth of the country, there are scattered thousands of communities—religious organizations, trade unions, friendly societies, co-operative societies, clubs, literary, debating, scientific, and sports societies and organizations, in endless profusion. These bodies are democratic in structure and spirit, and must be counted as one of the manifestations of freedom in the community.

There is, indeed, a considerable measure of freedom—freedom of thought and action, freedom of association, and the right to share in the direction of the country's life and activities. Yet much remains undone, and, in consequence, even the freedom which we have is robbed of its reality. The voteless condition of all women and some men, and the disproportionate representation given to wealth through the system of plural voting, weaken our constitutional system. The greater British Commonwealth—the federation of free peoples—which is the crown of our political development, is still shapeless. There are still in this country great social distinctions, particularly in the rural areas, betokening the existence of the spirit of inferiority; and, indeed, in the country as a whole, Jack still does not think himself as good as his master. Servility is still a great social fact. Moreover, amid the ancient growths with their roots deep in the past a mushroom economic system rears itself—a system which is solving in an amazingly successful fashion the problem of production, but a system which has cast upon society a problem of distribution which is far from being solved, and which has hardly begun to think of its own constitutional problem. Industry is an autocracy; here and there benevolent in its operation; at the best an autocracy limited by law, and restrained by trade-union regulations. The democratization of industry is perhaps the greatest single task which the future has to face.

Squirearchy, whether in the country village or the workshop, deprives the constitutional freedom we already possess of much of its vigour and value. Economic dependence saps self-respect, and therefore liberty. Often, also, we find rights not exercised, duties unfulfilled or grudgingly undertaken. It needs but a moment's thought to see that, in the last resort, the problem is one of education, using the term in the broad sense. Freedom comes with knowledge and understanding, and with the exercise of responsibility, that is to say, with learning by doing. Reconstruction must, therefore, deal primarily with the development of the educational system, and with the diffusion of responsibility, alike in political, social, and industrial life.

The War has brought us to see that freedom is the most precious of our treasures; it has at great price given liberty a deeper meaning; it has forced us to see the liberty we had. It is the fashion in some quarters to proclaim that before the War liberty had declined. In some respects this appeared to be the case, though in art, literature, and music, and in the realm of political thought, there were strivings after a new freedom. This movement, we believe, will be strengthened by the very surrender of liberty during the War. The gradual withdrawal of one after another established liberty has made people realize that they had enjoyed more freedom than they thought, and made them cherish the memory of what they had

lost. Moreover, the larger freedom which has been safeguarded by great, indeed immeasurable, sacrifices will not be allowed to wither, so long as men live who offered their lives to keep it inviolate.

Two lessons are to be learnt from the War, lessons which will enable us to grasp more completely than we have done in the past the meaning of freedom. In the first place, a country on the verge of civil war, and listening anxiously to the louder and louder rumblings of the coming industrial storm, sprang suddenly to arms. The voice of internal conflict was hushed, and though later there was the clash of opinion both in politics and industry, and also with regard to the War itself, yet, except as regards the few, there was a new unanimity. There was an approach to national unity; the War proved that fundamentally we were a community. The existence of a society with a common heritage, with common traditions, institutions, and ideals, is essential to human freedom, which can grow to fullness only in a community. In the past, factions in their struggles have almost obliterated the things which all held in common, and after the War, though factions will still exist, the conception of national unity will continue to influence both thought and action, and efforts will be made to render its continuance less precarious. The price which those in high places must pay to achieve unity is greater freedom for the multitude. Freedom there cannot be without unity; unity is impossible without freedom.

In the second place, the War has brought home to us the value of the individual. Superficially, it would seem from the almost endless lists of losses that we act regardless of individual human lives. But hardly a soldier has fallen who has not left a niche which can never be filled. The humblest soldier, torn out of the community before his due time, has left a gap, and society is not the same without him, for he was an integral part of it. The world had need of him. And, further, the national cause has been sustained by individuals; and the labours and sacrifices of the general and the private, the admiral and the able-bodied seaman, the managing director and the girl at the bench, are all vital to the State. The working man, whether in the trenches or the factory or the field, is now seen to be fundamentally as valuable an individual as the millionaire or the belted earl. As an old agricultural labourer said the other day: "For forty years the country took no notice of me. Now it asks me to help it all I can." Through the devotion of individuals—and also through their slackness, the nation has realized how its strength and its weakness in action reflect the strength and weakness, the virtues and the vices, of its individual members. The recognition of the value of the individual, irrespective of birth, wealth, or social class, is clearly related very closely to the conception of the nation as a living unit. Unity, we have said, is impossible without freedom; freedom presupposes a reverence for the individual and a recognition of the claims of human personality to full development. This, then, the War has taught us more vividly than ever we were taught before, that the hope of freedom lies in the achievement of permanent national unity, and a high sense of the sanctity and value of the individual.

The task of Reconstruction, from this point of view, is to make national unity a reality, at whatever sacrifice of privilege and prejudice, and to provide full opportunities for development to every individual, both as a living personality and as a member of the community upon whom social responsibilities devolve. To put the position concretely, if John Jones is allowed to fight and to labour for his country, he must also be allowed to be a freeman of it, to receive in full measure what it has to bestow, and to share in its responsibilities.

If we make freedom our goal, then Reconstruction at once becomes a long and difficult labour which we can but begin, though one we can, at any rate, begin well; a task which will need courage and patience, and the confident spirit which asks not to see the harvest that will one day be reaped. It is a task which, with all its difficulties, must rally to its service all the best elements in our national life, for it stands as the noblest duty of mankind. Each generation must set before itself its own ideal of freedom; and ours must be one tinged with the grandeur of the great tragedy of the War; enriched by the experiences and lessons of the time; bold in its conception; comprehensive in its scope. The gospel of the nineteenth century was the Rights of Man; it was a gospel that proved not only inadequate and incomplete, but in its execution cruel and intensely individualistic. The gospel of the twentieth century, whilst insisting on the vindication of the Rights of Man, will proclaim as its central principle the other aspect of the problem of human freedom—the Responsibilities of Man. The purpose of Reconstruction is to preach, and carry into practice as far as possible, this gospel of the new freedom.

## The Triumph of Neutrality.

(FROM AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEN days after the rupture of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Germany, war between those countries is still a grave probability. The implications of American intervention in the European War, whatever the circumstances, are so many and so significant that it is hard to reduce the actual events to their proper proportions as elements in the long history of America's education. Obviously the aid which America can give is not affected by her reasons for entering the War. She must accept the military programme of the Entente in part, and it so happens that her interest in transport of food and raw material coincides with the chief interest, at the moment, of the Allies. Obviously, too, she attaches herself in some way to the political programme of the Entente if she helps toward its fulfilment. The hope of the world rests more firmly for the support of this pillar of freedom overseas.

What has happened so far is still an event in the history of the United States, and if it is recognized as such there will be less impatience and disappointment at the course which the United States will probably pursue. In the first heat of action Americans have said some foolish things, notably to the effect that the rupture of relations, since it was inevitable, should have occurred thirty months ago; which is as consequent as the suggestion that the murder and suicide at the end of "Othello," since they are inevitable, should take place at the beginning of the first act. It is true that moving pictures have been constructed on this principle. But the War, when it comes to America, will be a tragedy, and nothing could give it meaning but the long and painful efforts to compel Germany to keep the peace. That is why the prelude to intervention is seriously the triumph of neutrality. The people of the United States could not have been brought to face the War with the solemnity and courage which it demands much before this time. Nor could they believe the War justifiable until it had been proved inevitable. Murder and melodrama, the Lusitania and Mr. Roosevelt, failed where the patient and awkward idealism of the President succeeded. The vain strivings for peace have justified war.



President Wilson, and the people he has instructed, have in two years drawn closer to the War, and, recently, closer to some of the ideals for which the Entente is fighting. In the end, the principle that it is good to be unprincipled, the law of lawlessness, have met in the United States the same resistance which they met earlier from Britain and from France. It seems ridiculous and regrettable that these things were not resisted before; but they could not be fought until they were recognized. And, since it is essentially for the reign of law that the United States has acted, although she clings to the equivocal formula of "the freedom of the seas," she has accepted the programme of the Entente in its vital point. She accepts it because it guarantees her rights. Her freedom of action has been limited by lawlessness. She has acted and she may fight for law.

For Europeans, dreadfully concerned with the War, it may be enough. For Americans it is not enough. The break with Germany, the war which may come, are but the faltering beginnings of a new relationship between the United States and the world. It is not necessary to think of that relationship in terms of treaties or alliances of super-states, because it is more simply expressed in terms of human relations. It is true that in this case the United States did not act until her own interests had been directly touched. It is true that she hoped absurdly that the hand of violence and recklessness on the high seas would palsy before the magic of her virtuous isolation. She has been bitterly disappointed. She has learned that, not after but during this War, the things which affect the world must affect her as well. But she does not yet know, and will probably not know until she is fighting for it, that the Reconstruction of Southern Europe will eventually concern her, and that she may have to shed blood for the Russian Dardanelles before she can demand that the Dardanelles be neutralized.

There are items in the political programme of the Entente to which the United States may not assent. It would be a strange and surprising thing if she ever signed the Pact of London. But there is a sentiment behind the Entente's programme to which she only vaguely adheres, and that is the sense of responsibility. It is necessarily expressed, just now, as a scheme for political readjustments, but if only changes in boundaries and governments are implied in Mr. Balfour's note to the United States the note might as well have been left unwritten. The Americans who have wished their country well in this War have not been primarily concerned with the Balkans, not even with Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. They have felt only that if the United States comes into the War she will at once take on this responsibility. She has for a century held high the torch of liberty, and she has allowed its light to fall on tyranny and injustice, in the consoling hope that the light alone could conquer and cure. She has learned in this War the tragic futility of a virtue unsustained by action. She can hardly pride herself on the assurance that had she been prepared to act in 1914 she might have prevented this War.

If there is to be anything happy in the future of the United States, she must accept her share of responsibility for the future of the world. A month ago she was reluctant; her leaders found themselves balked by ancient prejudices and very modern fears. The break with Germany does not put an end to her isolation, nor will the War when she first comes into it. But just as surely as she cannot learn without fighting, so she cannot fight without learning. The facts she may reject; she may repudiate programmes and schemes. But the ideals of civilization are hers. She has proclaimed them in all sincerity, and she has failed to act only because she did not

understand that action was demanded of her. Until she has fought she will not fully understand; she will still be Germany's gift to the Allies. Afterward, she will be her own gift to the world.

There are many Americans who have worked, since the War began, for an Anglo-American Entente, and many for an Anglo-Franco-American grouping. Their hopes are brighter than they could have been a month ago. Yet it is not in particular forms that the magnificent outcome of American intervention in the War is to be foretold. It is only in the new basis she will offer for her life in common with the other democracies of the world. She has long given them her faith. She will at last give them the pledge of her acts.

G. V. S.

## The Problem of the Partially Disabled Soldier.

THE case of the totally disabled soldier, unfortunate as it is, is not a problem. The duty of the community is plain—to see that everything possible is done for his comfort and welfare. The partially disabled soldier, however, presents greater difficulties. There is considerable danger, unless definite action is taken, that partially disabled soldiers may find themselves at an economic disadvantage and also injuriously affecting the economic interests of able-bodied workers. The social reactions which would follow such a condition of affairs would be both far-reaching and profound, and are not to be contemplated with equanimity.

It is certainly the wish of the country as a whole that soldiers who have suffered some physical disability as a result of their service for the State should be generously treated. The scandal surrounding the discharge of soldiers as unfit without pensions on the ground that their unfitness was not caused by military service must not be repeated in the case of the large number of soldiers who are totally or partially disabled. The country will not tolerate parsimonious treatment and will not submit to the disgrace which must attach to such treatment. Every citizen feels that the shabby treatment accorded to those who suffered in the South African War should not be meted out to those who have similarly suffered in the present war. Further, the millions returning from the front cannot be expected to acquiesce in any other than generous terms for their comrades who have been disabled. Moreover, it is important that no effort should be spared to render partially disabled soldiers as socially useful as possible. This necessitates the best possible treatment, and arrangements for ensuring that they shall receive an income sufficient to enable them to carry out their civic and social responsibilities. Ex-soldiers dragging out a precarious existence, the victims of chance, are a net loss to the community and a standing menace to its well-being.

It is necessary in the first place that we should be clear as to the grounds upon which the partially disabled soldier receives a pension from the State. At the end of the War all soldiers will, according to custom, receive a gratuity. Those who are disabled, whether totally or partially, will receive pensions. These pensions are for services rendered and for personal injuries sustained, though in practice the system is

working differently.\* Mr. George Barnes, the new Pensions Minister, has, it is understood, admitted this principle. It is not suggested that any payment can be adequate in the sense that it bears any relation to the sacrifices which have been made. The pension is measured, in a rough-and-ready way, according to the character of the injury, and is not based on loss of economic efficiency. Whether a soldier earned, prior to the War, a pound or ten pounds a week, must not affect his pension. In other words, the economic effects of disablement are not the prime consideration in determining pensions, otherwise the State would need to assess the loss of economic efficiency in each case and then calculate the pension as a proportion of pre-War earning capacity.

There are two sources of danger arising from the employment of men partially disabled in the War. In the first place, pensions might be made a lever for the payment of less than efficiency wages. If the unscrupulous employer were able to pay a man less than he was really worth to him because the man had a pension which would eke out the wage, the employer would be making an extra profit; he would be receiving an unfair subsidy from the State and exploiting his workman's disability incurred in service to the country. In the second place, as the number of partially disabled soldiers is, unfortunately, likely to be considerable, they might be used as a means, if not of depressing the wages of the general body of workers, at least of preventing further increases. Neither result is anything but highly undesirable. It is obvious that some scheme must be adopted which will safeguard both the ex-soldier whose efficiency has been impaired, and the general level of wages.

The State must do everything possible to restore the physical and mental efficiency of wounded soldiers. Up to the present, this important work has not been carried out satisfactorily, though it is understood that the new Pensions Minister has instituted inquiries into the question of the treatment and industrial training of partially disabled soldiers. It is with their subsequent treatment that we are specially concerned in the present article. Broadly speaking, partially disabled soldiers will fall into three groups. Many men, though disabled in some way, will still be able to follow their previous employment as efficiently as before. Others, whilst able to take up work to which they have been accustomed, will find their skill or quickness, or perhaps both, impaired because of the character of their disablement. Yet others, again, though far from being totally incapacitated, will be unable to follow their previous occupations.

So far as the third group are concerned, it is the duty of the community to use every effort to fit these men for suitable

work so that they may become self-supporting citizens. Such work will be of very many different kinds, and therefore a variety of training schemes will be required. False motives of economy—whether of money or effort—must not be allowed to narrow down the character and scope of training in preparation for semi-skilled work. Though the volume of experience on the matter is not large, there is sufficient to show that adult workers are capable of being trained to quite different occupations of a fairly skilled character. With sufficient variety in the curricula of training schools there is no reason why many square pegs previously engaged in industrial or commercial life should not be prevented again from filling round holes. Some kind of medical supervision will be a necessary part of the scheme, together with suitable physical training. Those responsible for the welfare of partially disabled soldiers will require a close knowledge both of industrial processes and occupations and of economic needs. They should be able to discuss with each individual his particular case and prospects. Facilities must be provided for adequate training for new work, and adequate maintenance allowances must be granted during the period of training. As a basis, it may be suggested that the allowance to be paid until a man is satisfactorily placed in wage-earning employment should be equivalent to his army pay plus billeting allowance plus separation allowance. This scheme, if adopted, could not be run by the local pensions authority alone. It will need the co-operation first of the local education authority, with whom it should be associated in the provision and supervision of training courses; secondly, of the trade unions, whose sympathy and assistance will be absolutely necessary, if men are to be trained for new occupations; and, thirdly, of the Employment Exchange and the local committees working in connexion with the Exchange, which we trust will be established without delay for demobilization purposes.

We have now to consider the economic aspect of the question. The Ministry of Labour, we are told,\*

"intends to deal with the all-important point of wages by setting up in twenty of the largest centres—Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.—advisory boards consisting of employers, trade-unionists, and representatives of the Local Pensions Committee. The functions of these boards will be to assess the wages of disabled men in accordance with their earning capacity, altogether irrespective of the amount of their pension."

This multiplication of committees appears likely to lead to chaos. It is generally taken for granted that local committees will be set up to deal with the many problems of demobilization, of which the question of partially disabled soldiers is one. To set up special committees for injured soldiers is therefore unnecessary. We would suggest, that this problem should be dealt with by the local demobilization committee through a sub-committee on which the local pensions committee is represented. But as it is not possible to settle once and for all the wages of a partially disabled soldier, and, further, as the wages question may give rise to considerable trouble, it is advisable to establish courts or tribunals independent of the local demobilization committee or the pensions authority for dealing with wages questions.

Partially disabled soldiers who are able to perform their work (whether it be work on which they have been previously employed or for which they have been specially trained) as efficiently as their fellow-workmen must clearly receive the normal rate of pay. Opinions may differ, however,

\* The following letter published in *The Manchester Guardian* on Dec. 30, 1916, is worth quotation in full:—

"It is not generally known that the Select Committee who dealt with the pensions question at the beginning of the War are responsible for the practice of taking account of a man's earnings in fixing his pension, notwithstanding the fact that it is clearly stated in the warrant that a man's pension shall be fixed according to his disability, and not according to the wages he is getting.

"Owing to the action of the Select Committee, the medical boards are compelled to ask the men what wages they are getting, and then their pensions are cut down so that wages and pensions together shall not exceed 25s. a week. This practice has inflicted more cruelty than anything else, and has discouraged men from seeking employment. I pointed out the iniquity of it months ago, and I have a letter from Mr. Balfour admitting that the Admiralty disapproved of it, and also from Mr. Henderson saying that he and the Chelsea Commissioners unanimously condemned the practice, but that the consent of the House would have to be obtained before it could be abolished. Yet during all these months this practice has been in force, and is causing intense bitterness. Mr. Henderson gave me his assurance that it should be stopped. I trust Mr. Barnes will auspiciously inaugurate his reign as Minister of Pensions by stopping it.—Yours, &c.,

"FREDERICK MILNER."

\* *Manchester Guardian*, January 15.

as to whether a man's efficiency is up to the average. This should be determined by a local tribunal similar in its structure to the present Munitions Tribunal, which should hear evidence on both sides and make awards. Employers infringing such awards should be punished by fines sufficiently heavy to be deterrent. There are possibilities of evasion, of course, in such a scheme, but the vigilance of trade unions would make evasion a matter of some difficulty.

In cases where men are able to follow their employment, but, owing to partial disablement, cannot reach or maintain the general standard of efficiency, then, unless special care is taken, unfair advantage may be taken of ex-soldiers by unscrupulous employers. Such cases should be brought before the tribunal above mentioned for decision. Either party, that is to say the workman or his trade union on the one hand, or the employer on the other, should have power to bring the case before the tribunal for review, at periods not less than three months after a previous award or reaffirmation of an award had been made. Where an award is made enabling an employer to pay less than the district rate to a partially disabled workman, the latter is suffering an economic loss. As we have already pointed out, pensions should be considered as compensation for personal loss and injury, and they ought not to be expected to cover the loss of earning power. It is suggested, therefore, that the army pensions of men whose economic position has been adversely affected by some injury received whilst on active service should be augmented by a separate payment equal to the difference between the standard rate and the rate awarded by the tribunal. In the administration of a scheme of this kind many difficulties would have to be faced. Both overtime and short time would have to be left out of account. Piece workers would have to be assessed by the tribunal on an average wage. In order to prevent public funds being used to subsidize employers by collusion between them and workmen, the local pensions authority should be empowered, in the same way as employers and workmen would be, to bring cases before the tribunal for review. By means of supplementary pensions for loss of earning capacity, rough justice would be done; without them, there must be injustice, and widespread discontent among the whole body of working people.

In brief, then, we suggest the provision of ample opportunities for training, the establishment of local tribunals to deal with the wages of partially disabled soldiers, and the payment of supplementary pensions based on loss of earning capacity. It is impossible in a small compass to deal with the details of the scheme and the difficulties to be faced, but the outline scheme suggested will serve to indicate what we believe to be the general lines of policy which should be adopted.

The matter is an urgent one. Partially disabled soldiers have been discharged, and will continue to be discharged throughout the period of the War. The problem is not one which will arise when the War ends; it is a problem which is with us now and which must be dealt with now. It is, indeed, time that the whole scheme was in actual operation. The nation wishes to express in a worthy fashion its gratitude to those who have suffered in the War. Every day that is wasted before definite action is taken postpones the payment of a debt of honour. It is poor consolation for those who are partially disabled to know that, whilst they are hailed as "wounded heroes," the practical question of arranging for their future welfare is not being seriously put in hand. Prompt action will enable us to fulfil our obligations and at the same time remove a certain source of difficulty and trouble in the future.

## Prospects in English Literature.

"Literature is the garden and the orchard, the fountain, the rainbow, the far view; the view within us as well as without. Our blood runs through it, our history in the quick."—GEORGE MEREDITH.

### I.—POETRY AND SHOPKEEPING.

OUR English Muse is the eldest of the European choir. Mistress of epic and romance, of ballad and legendary tale, she reigned a thousand years an island queen before her greatest son, Shakespeare, conquered the world and placed the imperial sceptre in her hand. That was three centuries ago, and she lives to-day as fertile, as tuneful, and as young as ever.

Her glory and her perennial youth are but the expression of the enduring soundness of the English spirit. Other peoples call us a practical race, a nation of shopkeepers; and they are right. Since the day when Drake put a girdle round the globe with his English keel, we have laid our hands upon this planet and moulded it like plastic clay. It was Englishmen who initiated that commercial expansion of Europe, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which made the oceans a highway and the world an intelligible whole; it was Englishmen who set on foot and carried through that industrial revolution which caught the spinning earth in a network of steel lines of communication, and swung it forward on its path with marvellous and sudden impetus; it was Englishmen, again, who worked out the laws and methods of democratic government, of which more than a quarter of mankind are now heirs, if not yet inheritors, by right of birth. But we could never have accomplished all these things, had there not been poetry at our heart. It was no accident that Crecy and Poitiers were fought in Chaucer's lifetime, that Drake and Raleigh were contemporaries of Marlowe and Shakespeare, that Milton was Cromwell's foreign secretary, that Blake and Wordsworth and Shelley lived and wrote while Wellington stemmed and finally broke the onslaught of Napoleon upon the liberties of the world. By the foreigner, envious of our success though he has always in the long run benefited by it, the spectacle of British development can only be explained on some theory of hypocrisy and cunning in the race expressing themselves in a crafty diplomacy, which has centuries of experience behind it. By the average Englishman, when he thinks of it at all, which is but seldom, our success is attributed to a happy combination of commercial enterprise with maritime supremacy. To use the words that Richard Steele put into the mouth of Sir Andrew Freepport (note the name) in the pages of *The Spectator*, two centuries ago, "The sea is the British Common," and "it is a stupid and barbarous way to extend dominion by arms; for true power is to be got by arts and industry." Yet the real secret of it all is missed by both foreigner and Englishman. It lies in the seeming paradox that the most practical of modern peoples has produced the greatest dramatists, novelists, and poets of the modern world.

The fact is indisputable; that it should appear paradoxical is due to an entirely false antithesis between poetry and practical affairs, between literature and life. It is not thus that the poets themselves think of poetry. "Of all Sciences," writes Sir Philip Sidney, "is our Poet the Monarch"; "poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge," says Wordsworth; Shelley tells us that "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world"; and Shakespeare defines the end of his art as being "to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to Nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and

the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." Science, or the knowledge of man and nature; law, or the discovery of the principles upon which society should be based; conduct, or the manner in which individuals behave one to another—are not these practical affairs, things indeed upon which we English people most particularly pride ourselves? And yet here is a pack of poets claiming to be supreme in all three! Do they overstate the case? On the contrary, they understate it. Poetry, for example, is also the spur and sanctification of all high endeavour. Read the epic 'Battle of Maldon,' written to celebrate a fight in 991 A.D. by a small but indomitable band of English against an overwhelming number of Danish invaders; think of the conqueror of Canada, the shadow of death across his path, reciting Gray's 'Elegy' on the eve of victory; or picture Sir Ernest Shackleton reading Browning to his fellows in the white silence of the Antarctic, because (as he puts it) "it is we pioneers who love poetry" and "Browning was always egging us on to face difficulties,"—and you get a glimpse of what English poetry has meant to English men of action at three widely separated glowing moments in our history. Nor shall we ever know how many English lads were prepared by the sublime stoicism of Meredith's verse for the horror and endurance of the trenches. Indeed, it would almost seem as if all his work—surely the greatest product of any single English mind in the nineteenth century—with its passion for democracy, its European outlook and intensely English basis, its hatred of sentimentalism and egoism, its courageous insistence upon man's individual responsibility, its clear-eyed vision and the silvery laughter of its Comic Muse, its splendid optimism combined with a relentless facing of the facts, an finally its marvellous sense of nationality and of the significance of nationality in the modern world, had been written with the express purpose of educating and invigorating his own people for the greatest crisis in its history, a crisis he never himself lived to see, though he foresaw it clearly enough, as those who read his 'Letters' will find.

There is in truth no surer indication of the health and vigour of a nation than its literature. There is no other mirror which reflects so accurately the character and tendencies of an epoch. A people's songs are the sublimation of its spirit, the flame upon its altar, the crown of its achievement, the blossom of its flowing sap steeped in the light and drenched in the dew of heaven. To set literature over against life, to divorce poetry from practical affairs, is as impossible as to distinguish between speech and thought; for literature *is* life, life in its most intense and articulate form, and the poet, which means the maker, is the supreme man of practical affairs, since in expressing the spirit of the nation he mobilizes it, and without the mobilization of the forces of the spirit, the work of the men of action is fruitless—nay, it cannot even come into being.

But what of the merchants and manufacturers who have played so large a part in our development? Are they patrons or lovers of poetry? They are not, and the fact points to a weak spot in our imperial panoply, which we must return to at a later stage of this inquiry. Yet can we not say that Sir Andrew Freeport and Sir Andrew Undershaft have the root of the matter in them, however unconscious they may be of the fact? Carlyle, at least, thought so:—

"The English are a dumb people. They can do great acts, but not describe them. And yet consider how the element of Shakespearian melody does lie imprisoned in their nature."

Or again:—

"O, Mr. Bull, I look in that surly face of thine with a mixture of pity and laughter, yet also with wonder and veneration. . . . Thou

art of those great ones whose very greatness the small passer-by does not discern. Thy very stupidity is wiser than their wisdom. A grand *vis inertia* is in thee; how many grand qualities unknown to small men! Nature alone knows thee, acknowledging the bulk and strength of thee: thy Epic, unsung in words, is written in huge characters on the face of this planet—sea-moles, cotton-trades, railways, fleets, and cities, Indian Empires, Americas, New Hollands; legible throughout the Solar System!"

English literature exists to disprove the statement that we are a dumb people, but our men of action are taciturn enough, taciturn as only the great Russians among continental men of action have been taciturn. And this because they act not upon theory, which is capable of intellectual formulation, but upon some deep-seated instinct which they can themselves hardly understand, because the motive and impulse which drive them on are as profound and broad as life itself, and so can only be apprehended and articulated by those rare souls who not only see life as a whole, but also tell us what they see, that is to say by great poets. Pope said of Shakespeare that "he is not so much an imitator, as an instrument of Nature; and it is not so just to say that he speaks from her, as that she speaks through him." The same is true in a lesser degree of almost all our great poets; it is indeed a peculiar feature of our literature, and constitutes a large element of what the critics have labelled "romanticism." Thus the poets and the men of action have been co-operators in the same task, moved by the same inscrutable impetus of blood and spirit, and fashioned out of the same stuff—"such stuff as dreams are made on." And when Carlyle speaks of the British Empire, and all that it stands for in politics, commerce, and industry, as an epic, he is employing no idle metaphor. We did not design it, we never consciously desired it, and now it is ours we are ready to acknowledge that we have not deserved it. If, as Shelley says, "poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration, the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present," that is equally true of the men from whose hearts and under whose hands the Empire grew. They builded wiser than they knew, they were "the instruments of Nature," and the result is an epic, not of the conscious Miltonic type, but of the order of those mediæval or old English epic folk-cycles, which were the product of generations of unknown makers.

Yes, unknown, for in speaking of the captains of commerce and industry we must not forget the rank and file. There is Bottom the weaver, stammering, loyal-hearted, versatile Bottom. Give him scope, and he will play Erceles rarely. Nay, does he not even now bear the world upon his shoulders? Clever little foreign Pucks may set the ass's head upon him and ridicule his stupidity, but, though the smoky factory town to-day claims his life and shuts in his horizon, there was a time when he slept in the arms of the fairy-queen herself, a time he has not altogether forgotten. He is a dreamer, too, and more conscious of the fact in our time than ever before. What he dreams he cannot exactly tell us, for he is in the main inarticulate; but he calls it "Bottom's dream, because it hath no bottom." It is a dream of fellowship, broad as the human race and deep as the human spirit, and so in very truth inexhaustible, unfathomable. His first need is to have it expressed, in such terms that both he and others will be able to understand it. "I will get Peter Quince to write a ballad of this dream," he says to himself; but Peter Quince is a rare occurrence in our literature, and the ballad is still to write.

Thus the ballad of the bottom-dog, like the epic of enterprise and empire, remains unsung, and the whole common-

wealth is the poorer for it. A literature which leaves large areas of the national activity and aspiration unexpressed is in danger of becoming narrow, esoteric, unhealthy. Areas of activity and aspiration unlit by the cleansing sun of art, untended by the loving consideration of the poet, will be dungeons for the national spirit, mildewed cellars in which rats fight, misers hoard their gold, and Guy Fawkes lays his train to blow the superstructure sky-high. The poetry at our heart has done great things for us, but if we would keep our task sweet and our minds sane, we need more poetry on our lips, and poetry of a kind which speaks out of the heart's fullness.

If all this be true, if it be granted that "in nothing is England so great as in her literature," that the work of the general, the merchant adventurer, and the artisan is fruitless without the work of the spirit's spokesman who is the man of letters, that in fact English conquests are impossible unless the minstrels are with us, there needs no apology for an attempt, which will be made in the following articles, to take stock of the possibilities of English literature, at a time when England more unmistakably than ever before marches in the vanguard of the nations; when we her sons stand silhouetted, as it were, against the blaze of a flaming world, on the most awful and the most sublime watershed in all history; when our cause, say the enemy or traitors within our camp what they will, is untainted by any suspicion of materialism, and is indeed nothing less than the holy cause of the human spirit itself. For good or ill we, the British race, are the heart of that New World which will rise like phoenix from these present ashes. Never had the English Muse a greater opportunity, a weightier responsibility; for she is the heart of this heart.

MUEZZIN.

## The Limits of Citizenship.

"We lay down a principle, and let that principle work... The proposition we make is founded upon a principle that is not liable to alteration." So said Disraeli in 1867, after he had been driven from post to post in his search for a "moderate" basis for a Reform Bill. But the principle of household suffrage—if principle it may be called—has not proved itself thus immune from alteration. The need for further change was glaringly apparent before the War. Even apart from the question of extension of the suffrage, it was evident that the whole electoral system was complicated, uncertain, and expensive, capricious in its inclusions as in its exclusions—in fact, as an American critic put it, "historical rather than rational." One would like to ascertain the opinion of a group of revising barristers as to the conditions on which a man ought to vote, as distinct from those on which he legally did vote!

It was abundantly clear that the unalterable "principle" had altered, and few were concerned to defend it save on party grounds. In the proposals for electoral reform outlined by Mr. Asquith in November, 1911, it was suggested that the franchise should be conferred upon "citizens of full age and competent understanding." The case for simplification and extension was unassailable. The trouble began, as it so far has ended, with the difficulty of deciding what is meant by a "citizen of full age and competent understanding." The War has reduced the old system of qualifications and registration to a chaotic mockery; it is not even in the melting-pot, it is in the fire. Driven from stronghold to stronghold, as Disraeli was driven in 1867, the opponents of

adult suffrage are now defending their last trench, and must put forward a test of citizenship which shall be rational, if not historical.

In the old days soldiers or policemen might be debarred from voting by technical difficulties as to residence, and the anomaly was defended by much solicitude for the independent vote. Now we have talked of a "service franchise"—only to recoil in alarm before the fact that women are serving the country, and that even to include the R.A.M.C. under the service qualification would necessitate an express exclusion of women.

The fact is that there is no logical limit to the citizenship of human beings endowed with average ability. The power to feel the advantages and disadvantages of the legislative and executive acts of the State, together with the power to pass a more or less reasoned judgment upon such acts—this is the only "unalterable" principle upon which citizenship and the franchise can be based, although it may be advisable to accept the principle step by step.

Power to feel the effects of legislation, for good or for ill, can hardly be denied to the men who remain unfranchised, or to women. The possession of a latch-key does not make a man more respectable, nor more sensitive. Those who most oppose a woman's claim to share in legislation commonly advocate special protective laws for women, on the ground that they cannot protect themselves. Yet women within the last few weeks could be paid 9s. or 10s. a week in "controlled establishments," and forbidden to leave on pain of forfeiting six weeks' pay (3l. fine to a woman who earns less than the cost of the most inadequate food and lodging!). It used to be said that an army of men might chance to be sent into battle by a woman's vote. It is now true that an army of women are working in munition factories at the risk of their lives, their sight, their health, and the laws which regulate the conditions of their work are made exclusively by men; the very regulations which ensure certain precautions are carried out—or neglected—in many cases by men alone. The power to make known their danger or their grievances is controlled by men alone. These women have cause indeed to feel an interest in legislation. And there are very few who would still recommend them to take refuge in the shelter of their homes, preserving "their delicacy, their purity, and the elevation of their whole nature." The nation has need of them.

Ability to pass a reasoned judgment is another and a more delicate question. Our standards are not commonly very high in these matters. Nevertheless, if this be the real ground of objection to women's suffrage, let us have it out in the open. Let our opponents stand forth quite boldly and state that women as a class cannot pass reasoned or independent judgments on matters which concern either themselves or the Empire. Then at least the nation will have the opportunity of making up its mind upon a clear issue, and there is little cause to fear that nearly three years of war has lowered the national estimate of women.

The independent vote has been the fetish of political talking during the last century, though it is not easy to discover any great zeal for it in action. The desire to secure it underlies most of the honest opposition to adult suffrage, and especially to women's suffrage. Yet surely the only way to secure independence is to refuse to recognize dependence—to go to the root of the matter and alter the conditions which make for dependence. If a male domestic servant cannot record an independent vote, let us abolish the conditions under which he lives, and not penalize him still further by

disfranchisement. It is no doubt true that some women are psychologically, economically, or morally dependent upon men, and that their votes therefore may be valueless. Let us frankly admit the fact. It is also true that the votes of some men represent nothing whatever but a particular degree of intoxication. Yet this is not held to invalidate all men's votes. The only class who, as a class, will really work to decrease this excessive dependence, moral or economic, are the independent women. To recognize and expect independence and intelligence is the only way to ensure it, either in man or woman. The experience of the equal Suffrage States in the United States, notably in the recent Presidential elections, seems to show that nothing is more resented by the enfranchised women than any attempt to dragoon or even to influence their vote.

In the main, women have been driven to take up the question of the vote, not from any desire for logical consistency, not from any theory of abstract justice (though a sense of injustice burns fiercely among most thinking women), but simply in order to get things done. Women are being considered a little to-day because they can make big guns, can even test them. Nay, it has been suggested (O dizzy height of ambition!) that women could build a Dreadnought. Women can do better things than this, and they want to do them, and their opportunity is long overdue.

This same question of opportunity is perhaps the greatest difficulty in the way of a fundamental electoral reform. The Speaker's Conference has not been hampered by any consideration that drastic changes cannot be made at a time when a very large proportion of the electorate is absent on foreign service. The changes suggested are considered to be in the interests of the absent electors, and of the nation as a whole, and are within the competence of Parliament. Moreover, they are absolutely necessary if the next General Election is to be in any serious degree representative. The same claim is put forward for women's suffrage. Certain societies,—the annual meeting of the Bar,—and the Law Society have decided that drastic changes in their membership cannot be made while so many of their members are absent. *The Manchester Guardian* makes short work of the barristers' arguments as insincere, and goes on to describe their advocates as "good trade-unionists." We would not be so severe. It is undoubtedly better that a voluntary society should control its own membership by a full and free vote; it is pleasanter to be admitted to such a society by such a vote. Even in these cases, however, it may be that at times the national welfare should override such considerations. But the State is not a voluntary society; it is the "Great Society," of which membership is not a privilege, but a necessary duty. Women do not ask a favour of the absent electors; they offer a service in the interest of the whole society. Men do not make a concession to importunity. "Ye are free to win brave mates." That is a finer attitude than benevolence, and it disposes of the question of opportunity.

The Report of the Speaker's Conference has been dealt with elsewhere. Here it may suffice to point out, first, how far-reaching is the recommendation of a greatly shortened period of residence or occupancy—in normal times few men beyond habitual vagrants could be deprived of their vote; secondly, how the greatest question of principle involved, the abandonment of sex disqualifications, has not been recommended as an "agreed" resolution, but is advocated by a majority resolution. This is not surprising, since the members of the Conference were deliberately chosen as holding opposed views on the subject. The resolution in itself is

greatly to be welcomed, though it may be regretted that the Conference thinks it necessary to hedge the women's vote with strange and unworkable rules as to age, and to base it upon an entirely different register. Such arbitrary suggestions, however, are unlikely to survive discussion in the House of Commons. They might conceivably be accepted as a means of bridging over an emergency period, and of securing a gradual introduction of the very large numbers of women voters; but their adoption would simply involve reopening the whole question again and again, when the simple and consistent principle—votes on the same terms as men—would be a final solution. The resolution of the Conference is valuable, but it must be remembered that women's suffrage during the last thirty years has had many majorities in the House of Commons. What is needed is driving force sufficient to ensure the passing of the resolution into law, the turning of an academic opinion into fact. The present Prime Minister used to know his own mind very clearly on the subject. Is it too optimistic to hope that the time for action has come?

It is a strange irony of fate that the first subjects discussed in Great Britain on which women receive any representation will be Imperial questions. The Imperial Conference which has been summoned will, however indirectly, represent the women as well as the men of Australia and New Zealand. British women from overseas have already recorded their votes, even in Westminster, on questions which ultimately concern the conduct of the War. In any scheme for the readjustment of Imperial relations the different systems of franchise will have to be recognized. Surely the very immensity of the problems which lie before us, the gigantic scale on which changes may need to be made, should show up the question of women's suffrage in its right proportion. It is a tardy recognition of a well-threshed-out principle, a final extension of the principle of representative government. England need not fear to seize the idea which has the greatest future.

## Lessons of the Peace Negotiations.

THOUGH the negotiations for peace have broken down through the stand which America has taken on the question of submarine warfare, it is worth while recording the main steps of the negotiations as, although they have now been broken off, they must not be regarded as so much useless effort.

The origin of the peace movement goes back to the end of October, when the Kaiser declared in a letter to his Chancellor that "a ruler is wanted who is inspired by a desire to deliver the world from sufferings without minding possible wrong interpretations of his act. I have the courage to do it. I will venture it, relying upon God. Please give me soon a Note and prepare everything." On December 12 last the Imperial Chancellor stated to the Reichstag that "the Emperor now considers that the moment has come for official action towards peace," and on that date a German Note was transmitted to the Entente Powers through neutral representatives. This Note, it will be remembered, was couched in grandiloquent language, and contained no tangible statement except that the Central Powers were prepared "to enter even now into peace negotiations," and that "the propositions which they now bring forward, and which would aim at ensuring the existence, honour, and free development of their peoples, would be such as to serve as a basis for the restoration of a lasting peace." There is no hint of anything

far-reaching in the direction of the development of public law or international right or a league of nations, but only the vague suggestion that the Central Powers should be safeguarded.

In the meantime President Wilson had been preparing a Note which was submitted to the belligerent powers a few days after the transmission of the German Note. His main point was to suggest

"that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the War might be concluded and the arrangement which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. . . . It may be . . . that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable."

The Note was not an offer of mediation, but merely a proposal "that soundings be taken." The German suggestion was the restoration of a lasting peace by safeguarding "the existence, honour, and free development" of the Central Powers. The American Note not only suggests the statement of peace terms, but raises the question of the possibility of international organization.

The reply made by the Allies to the German Note repudiated its assumptions and refused "to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere." Their answer to President Wilson, with which should be read Mr. Balfour's dispatch to the British ambassador at Washington, embodied in definite terms the approval which Viscount Grey and others had accorded to the idea of a league of nations. "They associate themselves wholeheartedly with the plan of creating a League of Nations to ensure peace and justice throughout the world." This, however, "presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the present War." As Mr. Balfour said in his dispatch to Washington, "the durability of the peace must largely depend on its character, and . . . no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective." Mr. Balfour laid down three conditions of a durable peace:—

"The first is that the existing causes of international unrest should be, as far as possible, removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples. The third is that behind international law, and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor."

It is, indeed, clear that until suspicion and mistrust are removed, until frontiers are wisely settled, and until the map of Europe is redrawn so as to eliminate sources of possible friction, international organization, however complete its machinery, would be insincere.

The terms suggested by the Allies may be quoted in the words of the Note. They include

"the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, with the compensations due to them; the evacuation of the invaded territories in France, in Russia, in Rumania, with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable régime and based at once on respect for nationalities and on the right to full security and liberty of economic development possessed by all peoples, small and great, and at the same time upon territorial conventions and international settlements such as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjustifiable attack; the restitution of provinces formerly torn from the Allies by force or against the wish of their inhabitants; the liberation of the Italians, as also of the Slavs, Rumanians, and Czecho-Slovaks, from foreign domination; the setting free of the populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; and the turning out of Europe of the Ottoman Empire as decidedly foreign to Western civilization."

These terms consist of two parts, those relating to territorial readjustments and those relating to the establishment of a new régime and international agreements. Both are important; in the case of the former, however, we are dealing with new frontiers, and many factors must be taken into consideration. We do not suggest a plebiscite of the populations of various areas because of the almost insuperable difficulties involved, but we do suggest that these factors should be made the subject of independent inquiry. Justice can be done only if questions of nationality, economic ties, affinities and possibilities, and so forth are reviewed. We imagine the Allies realize this, and do not intend the general terms in which the suggestions regarding territorial rearrangements are set forth to be regarded absolutely literally, but rather as a general statement indicating their desire to redraw the map according to the principle of nationality and economic needs. The terms used are sufficiently wide to be capable of more than one interpretation. More important is the question of "territorial conventions and international settlements," the details of which are not stated.

The German Note to neutral Powers consists for the most part of charges against her enemies, and puts upon them the responsibility for continuing the War. The concluding paragraph, whilst again referring to safeguards for the Central Powers, also hints at some kind of concert of nations. They will fight "until a peace has been gained which guarantees to their own peoples honour, existence, freedom, and development, and gives all the Powers of the European Continent the benefit of working united in mutual esteem at the solution of the problems of civilization." This Note was followed by the Kaiser's fiery denunciation of the Allies in his declaration to the German people. "Their aim is the crushing of Germany, the dismemberment of the Powers allied to us, and the enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas."

It is clear that the proposals of the Entente Allies go much further than those put forward by the Central Powers, and are more definite. They are both far-reaching and fundamental. Perhaps the most important feature in the discussion is that with the question of peace terms and the settlement of the present War there is associated the suggestion of steps for the maintenance of peace in the future. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, in his speech to the United States Senate on January 22, recognized what must be considered as the greater willingness of the Allies to discuss the situation:—

"The Central Powers [he said] united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely, and have stated, in general terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement."

President Wilson laid emphasis on the fact that "it is taken for granted that peace must be followed by definite concert of the Powers which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again." But such a concert cannot be confined to the states of Europe. "No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war." The President then elaborated in more detail than before what he considered to be the implications of the assurances given by the belligerents that they did not want to crush their opponents. With these we should agree except with regard to "peace without victory," and the freedom of the seas, on both of which, however, we may not have grasped President Wilson's real meaning.

¶Abruptly, the negotiations ceased owing to "formal proclamation by the enemy a few days ago of the policy of undisguised savagery," as Mr. Asquith expressed it in his speech at the opening of Parliament, a step which he said was "in substance and in fact a declaration of war upon neutrality." It may be that as a result other states will be drawn into the maelstrom of war; in which case the problem of the settlement would become more complex than ever. If, however, other nations become involved, they will not override the main lines of policy laid down in the Notes of the Entente Powers.

What are the lessons of the negotiations? It is clear that Germany and her allies were anxious for peace, but unwilling to state the terms which they could accept. The neutral world, on examination of the Notes of the two belligerent groups of Powers, must be struck by the vagueness of those submitted by the Central Empires. But even more obvious is the insistence on safeguarding their own interests, and the lack of any reference to interests beyond their own, except the peroration to the German Note to neutral Powers, which speaks in general terms of states "working united in mutual esteem." The outlook of the German Empire and its allies is frankly individualistic. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has said that Germany would put itself at the head of a league of nations—a statement which exemplifies the individualistic outlook of the German Empire, and its failure to understand that a league of nations is not a federation analogous to Germany under Prussian leadership, but a federation headed by no single state.

On the other hand, Britain and her allies have asked, primarily, not for the adequate protection of their several interests, but for a general reorganization of the map of Europe and of international relations, based upon ideas of public law and justice. Their general terms are fully stated, and sufficiently definite for their purpose to be understood. We have learnt, also, that these terms are important, as the pre-requisite to anything in the nature of a league of nations. American opinion, unacquainted with the intricacies of the situation, was anxious for a league, and appeared to assume that, however the War ended, it could be established. America has surely learnt now that a league apart from the removal of existing evils, and a general clearing up of outstanding problems, is unthinkable.

The world has also been informed, in explicit terms, that the Allies support the conception of a league of nations. The United States has expressed its view, equally explicitly, that a league of nations must include the states of the New World. The fact that the Allied Powers and the United States have officially stated their adherence to the idea of a league of nations is, perhaps, the most important result of the negotiations. We may, therefore, assume that, great as are the difficulties in the way of realizing this conception—and they are much greater than many idealists imagine—the establishment of a league to ensure as far as possible the maintenance of peace will be seriously considered at the end of the War.

In brief, we may say that the peace negotiations have shown how utterly the German Empire has failed to escape from her philosophy of individualism; they have led to the publication to the world of the principles governing the policy of the Entente Powers and of the terms which they are prepared to accept; they have committed not only the Entente Powers, but the United States, to participation in a league of nations after a just settlement of the War has been reached. These results have rendered the negotiations far from futile. Rather do they give grounds for hope in the future.

## An Old-fashioned Prescription.

To suggest to any gathering of Labour politicians, small or large, amateur or professional, that there may be a way to a juster division of the profits of industry, and, what is far more important, to a fuller recognition of the status and human value of the worker, by methods of peace rather than of war, is to elicit a quite emphatic disclaimer. That disclaimer may be in the bitterest possible terms, to the effect that capital (meaning rather vaguely the comfortable and directing classes), having for the first time felt its real dependence on Labour at a crisis when it dare not threaten and had not time to starve it into submission, is seriously alarmed and has begun to "squeal"; and that, as current events may be supposed to teach, is not the time to treat with an enemy. Or you may hear the same essential proposition in more level-headed terms from those who urge that there is no use burking the fact that there is a fundamental quarrel about the distribution of the fruits of industry, and that capital with its superior organization and easily marshalled resources, its pull over the directing agencies of government, and with such admirable allies as the "law of supply and demand" and the "margin of unemployment," has always contrived to maintain and increase its own share. It has accepted such obviously just demands as "recognition" only at the point of the bayonet. It has blandly waved aside any consideration of questions of status, or reasonable independence, or security of tenure; has, indeed, without any exaggeration, used Labour not as a human co-operator, but as a mere factor of production, just precisely as it has used raw material and machinery. Whether this be from tyrannical and greedy intention or merely from defect of vision and sympathy does not essentially alter the case. Now Labour has its lever and would be foolish not to use it; nor would it get any thanks for its folly. It has been coaxed and cajoled during the War, as it could not be driven; and, incidentally, it has played up better than the possessing classes, for it has surrendered in the national interest a main safeguard of what liberties it had painfully won, while only in a very mitigated way has the profiteering position been modified—as is notorious. It has accepted military conscription and something very like industrial conscription, in practice if not in theory. But its "day" is coming.

Which is to say that there is a tendency to express the task of Reconstruction rather in terms of battling than of building, as a new war in which chance-sent weapons are to be used and strategical positions manoeuvred for and held against the capitalist and profiteering enemy; and just as in the present War there are many who can only keep their courage at the sticking point by abuse of their enemy as distinguished from their enemy's cause, so in Labour conferences and Labour journals emphasis is laid on every fact which may serve to indicate that capital is the enemy, that employers are not merely feathering their nests, but entrenching their positions for the war that is to follow the peace.

We would very frankly accept the fact of this fundamental conflict, and admit (without admitting anything like the full charge against the good faith of the employer) the naturalness of these suspicions and this "preparedness." We would cheerfully grant that the primary need of the future is not "production"—that much-commended panacea—but a fuller life for those to whom the fullness of life has been too long denied, greater responsibility, and better developed power of rising to responsibility. Production is the secondary aim—necessary and good only in so far as it may make easier the



attainment of the former. And it should be noted that there is a difference far beyond a mere difference of form of words or in the ordering of an argument between those who see our future in terms of production and those who see it in terms of a change of fundamental human relations: relations between a majority of men without a sufficient share of material wealth or of educational opportunity for the development of spiritual and mental or even physical faculty, and a fortunate or unscrupulous or (admit it) more competent minority, which has come to look upon them as a permanent helot caste.

If nothing short of war can effect the essential change, then let it be war! But the war method supposes that the catastrophe that has torn at our hearts, beaten a way into our closed minds, shattered our complacencies, is going to leave us as we were before its overwhelming advent. Truths have come home at a flash that would not have gained entrance through years of reading and reflection. This is the simple fact, and can be tested upon the most unlikely people by any open-minded inquirer. It is no myth that men and women have been drawn together by contact in adversity as never before. Even outstanding difficulties which have caused so much bitterness, such as the shipping profits, are seen by those who can view them with sufficient detachment to be due much more to the operation of natural factors, the free play of which no Government has dared to disturb from fear of a disastrous confusion, than to the greed of owners or the intrigues of statesmen concerned for the sacred rights of property. There has been a splendour of sacrifice, a growth of solidarity, that cannot be exaggerated, and no greater national disservice has been done than by those hysterical journals, so unlike the nation they claim to represent, that have carped, babbled, blustered, and "combed" as if we were a nation of cowards governed and defended by imbeciles; while friends of Labour cannot help deeply regretting how the Labour journals have represented every mistake, stupidity, or perplexity of a Government overwhelmed with anxieties and all but insoluble difficulties, or of harassed employers clinging to the system they know and genuinely anxious lest hazardous experiments be tried in mid-stream, as moves in a game of deliberate greedy exploitation.

With supreme confidence it may be asserted that there was never a better seed-ground for idealism than now, in countless folk touched by suffering to selflessness and imaginative reconstructive vision. And to that fine idealism at the heart of the Labour Movement we dare to make appeal that Labour should recognize this change as the most significant and hopeful factor in the accomplishment of the future task of building a better world; that Labour should foster this better temper by meeting its opponents not as obstinate enemies to be forced to reluctant surrender, but as fellow-citizens in a changed mood, conscious for the first time of their fellowship. We dare to remind Labour that the strength of its cause lies not in the weapons it can marshal, but in the paramount justice of its essential demands. It should by no means underestimate the value of the allies it can now claim outside its own ranks, and can hold and increase indefinitely if it have the imaginative prescience, courage, and restraint to present its case to a changed court, without bitterness, suspicion, or exaggeration. An heroic demand? But these are great days, the good shining out of the manifest evil, and glorious promise out of the unutterable waste. And Labour will make its crowning error of statesmanship if it neglects to read the signs of the changed times.

Why lead an army in battle array against open gates? Nothing so likely to close the gates could be devised. And

the gates are open. Nobody dare put a case against what is (if it be not yet universally recognized as) the most fundamental and important of Labour demands, the open career, the complete reorganization of national education. Isolated hidebound employers do, it is true, sometimes give expression to the candid and foolish opinion that Labour has got to be firmly tackled and "put in its place" after the War; but this is just as rare, as extremist, a position as that of the resolute force-mongers on the Labour side. The general impression gained from those most representative of the employing interests is that the essential cause of the bitterness and frictions which have existed has been lack of foresight and human sympathy on the part of those who have had industrial power. Or if that be too hopeful an estimate of the general temper, at any rate there is a genuine desire—fruit of the perplexities and illuminations of the times—to study and understand; at least this is certain, that concessions made as result of mutual understanding, as result of a developed sense of justice, will be more fruitful than concessions extorted by display or exercise of force. Which really involves the judgment that the ills we suffer and the cruelties we practise are the results more of ignorance than of malice. If they be of malice, the world is hardly worth saving; let us eat, drink, and fight, for to-morrow we may have the good fortune to die; if of misunderstanding, not war but candour, forbearance, and sympathy are the effective solution.

"Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love"—an old formula on which the best of the world's blundering upward progress has been built. The driving force behind the Labour Movement has never been the envy and anger and suspicion which find natural expression against apathy and selfish privilege, but the passionate feeling for justice, the sympathies, the fine loyalties of its members. If we dare to ask Labour to conduct its case in this unworldly way, it is because we believe the justice of that case makes it worthy and able to do so. It will be time enough to talk of fighting when the more excellent way shall have failed.

## The Labour Party Conference.

[BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE really new thing about the Labour Party Conference which was recently held at Manchester was the presence of half a dozen members of the Government. This may account in some degree for the fuller treatment which the deliberations of the Conference have received in the public press. Yet the newspaper reports have not, on the whole, succeeded in imparting to the outside public a true picture of the Conference. The reports of, say, *The Morning Post* and *The Labour Leader* might well have been supposed to refer to quite different meetings. A summary of the speeches or an extended series of purple patches written by "special correspondents" cannot convey the real truth about the Conference. Its proceedings have meaning only when the psychology of the Labour Movement is understood.

The organized workers are not profoundly affected by the doctrines of the social theorists, except in so far as these dogmas are deliberately established upon the basis of Labour experience. Curious as it may seem to those who have read of the greed and materialism of the working classes, the organized section is not primarily interested in economic questions. Their first preoccupation is with moral issues, with right and wrong, justice and injustice. When such matters are raised, interest becomes keen, debate grows distinctly lively, the atmosphere

becomes electrical. Purely economic questions are but tepidly discussed, the speeches are formal, the prevailing tone academic. Further, the Labour Movement moves slowly. Opinion rarely sweeps along like a flood; its judgments are formed by a process of gradual crystallization. Its first efforts are negative rather than positive. The ground is cleared by a statement of the things it will *not* tolerate. The most vigorous notes in the Labour Movement have always been struck in the expression of opposition to things it thought evil. When the constructive stage is reached, the demands of the mass of workers are usually few and simple. There is little subtlety in the British Labour Movement; nor does it pretend to scientific method; its method is frankly empirical. Lastly, and closely associated with the foregoing, the rank and file of organized Labour is, on the whole, strongest in defence and weakest in attack. Its powers of resistance are enormous; its offensive is rarely, if ever, so certain in its stroke, or so sure in its aim. Organized Labour, in spite of the strictures of "capitalist" newspapers, is on the whole remarkably loyal to its leaders. There is a minority in the Labour Movement which chafes at the slowness of it, which emphasizes the importance of a clear-cut constructive programme, which is scornful of its present leaders. But though the minority may snatch occasional gains, and win small successes, the Movement is a movement of the majority. The British Labour Movement, therefore, is not primarily intellectual, though it has willingly learnt from its intellectual supporters; it is not primarily economic, though economic problems appear to loom large in its discussions and demands, and though many of its most active members are avowed Marxians. It is, on the contrary, a movement which is concerned fundamentally with moral questions, which is conservative and slow; above all, it is a movement which is human, alike in its strength and its weakness, a movement which is still young and barely conscious of its power and possibilities.

This somewhat lengthy preface is necessary to the consideration of the recent Labour Party Conference, and will make clear proceedings otherwise almost incomprehensible. The Conference was most keenly alert and responsive when large issues were raised. Its support of the War is beyond all doubt, though the pacifist minority is not so small as the system of block voting would make it appear. Yet it hates war and looks forward to peace. Few who were present will ever forget the storm of sustained and spontaneous applause which broke out at the mere mention of President Wilson's name by the Chairman of the Conference. The applause came from every quarter of the hall; it was unanimous, and a tribute to the ideals of international goodwill and peace with which Labour associates Dr. Woodrow Wilson's name. The War is being fought for right, but when right is vindicated, its rule must prevail, embodied in some international system, such as a League of Nations, to which, later in the Conference, the delegates gave their full approval. Another of the most dramatic incidents of the Conference was the appearance of Mr. David Kirkwood, the Clyde artisan who was deported from Glasgow. He rose to second the resolution on the restoration of trade-union rules, one of the gravest questions which the organized workers have to face. But the whole discussion moved round the case of Kirkwood. A short man, between 30 and 40, with a small black moustache, he delivered his statement, with a strong Scotch accent, making no effort at a sentimental appeal or at rhetorical effect. When he rose to his feet, volley after volley of cheers greeted him; when he took his seat with the words, "When I leave this Conference I go to Glasgow or to prison," there was a scene of great enthusiasm. Now, the Conference had previously approved the

action of the Executive in agreeing to Labour representation in Mr. Lloyd George's Government, they heard Mr. Henderson's defence of his own position, they agreed to a committee of investigation, yet with unanimity the delegates resolved to send a telegram to the Prime Minister demanding the unconditional return of Kirkwood and his fellow-deportees to their homes in Glasgow. The attitude of the Conference was that there was a case for inquiry, but that the deportation of Kirkwood and others without trial was an abominable thing. Whilst a considerable number of delegates must have held the view, rightly or wrongly, that the deported Clyde workers were unpatriotic, and disloyal to their union, there was only a single voice of condemnation of the injustice of exile without trial.

Questions such as these, including the resolutions on peace and the "International," were the real centres of interest. Though the Conference had cheered the mere mention of President Wilson's name, it voted against peace until the objects of the War had been attained. Though in favour of a League of Nations, it was opposed to the revival of the "International" at the end of the War. On the other hand, it is not prepared to pursue a policy of hate *after* the end of the War, and reaffirmed its faith in free trade. Pensions naturally proved a question of considerable element. The one idea which ran through the discussion was that generosity must be shown and justice done. The proceedings of the Conference on these points illustrate what has been said above, that the main interest of the delegates was in big issues governed by other than economic considerations.

The carefully prepared resolutions of the Executive Committee, largely embodying the views expressed in resolutions received from the constituent bodies of the party, were adopted almost without modification and without prolonged discussion. The Executive resolutions are printed elsewhere in this issue, and need not detain us. It is worth noting, however, that there was practically no opposition to these proposals, though they were not greeted with any marked enthusiasm. There were a number of resolutions on the agenda referring to the control of industry. Unfortunately, however, there was next to no discussion upon them, as Mr. Will Thorne moved the previous question. The opinion of the Conference on this most important question could not, therefore, be gauged; the acceptance of Mr. Thorne's motion, however, cannot be regarded merely as a sign of lack of interest, judging by the informal discussion of the problem which took place in the smoking-room and the corridors. With great caution, the Conference declined to bind itself to the statement that an industrial truce was neither practicable nor desirable. On the other hand, it unanimously affirmed "its opposition to any system of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes." This uncompromising opposition is one of the most certain facts regarding the organized Labour Movement.

Amongst those who attended the Conference were leaders of the minority, like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, and leaders of the majority, such as Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clynes. It is typical of the Conference that, apart from sporadic outbursts, which did nothing to disconcert the speakers, the leading representatives of every school of thought received not merely a fair hearing, but a cordial reception. The attitude of the delegates towards those from whom the War has for the time divided them signifies their appreciation of the permanence of the Labour Party, and its real unity on the main questions of domestic policy which brought it into being, and which it has to face. Both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald received prolonged applause on rising to speak, and even Mr. Snowden, in spite of his bitter words, was given a

cordial hearing. Mr. Henderson was the main spokesman for the Labour members of the Government, and handled his position with considerable success. Mr. John Hodge, the Minister of Labour, made but a feeble impression on the Conference. His speech contained little of the almighty personal pronoun, with which his speeches are usually sprinkled, and he wound up with a plaintive appeal to his friends not to throw brickbats at him. His criticisms of his Labour colleagues and supporters he reserved for his speeches outside the Conference.

It is an impossible task to attempt to extricate with any clearness and certainty the main lessons of a Conference attended by over seven hundred delegates. There were two distinct parties in the Conference, the line of cleavage being the question of the War. These two sections were not so different in size as many newspapers have led their readers to imagine. Yet it is undoubtedly true that the pacifists were in a minority. Any general conclusions must, therefore, be subject to qualification and modification, owing mainly to the division created by the War. The British Labour Movement, on the whole, intends to see the War through to a successful conclusion; the minority would support an immediate peace. But, because the hopes of democracy lie in peace, the Conference supports the bold plan of a League of Nations after the War, and by adhering to free trade expresses its opposition to economic reprisals. In the sphere of domestic policy there was practically unanimity. Organized Labour will resist compulsory arbitration, and the degradation of its standard of life. It asks that justice shall be done to soldiers and their dependants, to women workers, and to the trade unions, which have made large sacrifices. It approved a comprehensive scheme of industrial reconstruction, which it ordered should be brought by deputation to the notice of the Prime Minister. The Conference was, perhaps, not fully acquainted with the implications of its policy; but in the programme submitted we have the main lines of Labour's demand in the sphere of Reconstruction.

There are certain warnings contained in the proceedings of the Conference to which reference may briefly be made. The delegates, like Mr. Henderson, were prepared "to see the War through," but anything in the nature of tariff wars will arouse strong opposition. Mr. Hodge's conversion to protectionism, therefore, is not to be considered as having the approval of the organized workers. And any scheme by which better wages and conditions are to be bought with the sacrifice of free imports will in all likelihood break down. Moreover, whilst there is little doubt that Labour will submit to much for the better prosecution of the War, any further restriction of liberty may have serious reactions. It is also doubtful, judging by the temper of the Conference, whether the Labour Movement will acquiesce willingly in complete industrial conscription. It is realized that industrial freedom has gone the way of many civil liberties, but there is considerable apprehension among the rank and file of the possible consequences of such measures as appear to be contemplated in some quarters.

Finally, we may remind our readers that the Conference was largely composed of men over military age. Their demands are the minimum which the younger men, now with the colours, will be prepared to accept. Further, the end of the War will find the Labour Party relieved of the dissensions which now divide it, and a real effort at unity will be made upon the basis of a comprehensive forward programme. The return of the young and vigorous members and the likelihood of a unanimously supported policy will, therefore, make any whittling down of the main Conference proposals impossible if national unity and industrial peace are to be maintained.

## A Footnote on Educational Reconstruction.

To examine in any detail the two schemes of educational Reconstruction which we print in this issue would take us far beyond the confines of a short article. We must, therefore, for the present limit our treatment to a mere footnote. There is no more encouraging feature to-day than the seriousness and thoroughness with which people are considering the future of the educational system. In no sphere of Reconstruction has there been so much public discussion as in that of education. In the case of industry, commerce, and "social reform" comprehensive policies do not exist. At the most the problems have been attacked piecemeal. Further, there is really no general agreement as to the lines of advance. Those who are concerned with educational developments, however, are more or less agreed upon the main needs and methods of supplying them. There is a remarkable degree of fundamental agreement in the various schemes of reform which have so far been put forward. More than this, they indicate how far-reaching are the changes which are looked for after the War. The proposals of the Workers' Educational Association and those of the National Union of Teachers illustrate these points.

The programme of the former body should carry considerable weight. The Association is a federation of a large number of working-class and educational organizations. A sub-committee was appointed to formulate a draft programme. This, together with a number of memoranda explanatory of the various proposals, was circulated to all the constituent bodies of the Association for consideration and criticism. The criticisms and amendments were then sifted and discussed by its Central Executive, and the scheme finally approved by the whole Association. The resulting policy, therefore, represents the considered views of a large body of responsible working-class opinion. The other set of proposals was prepared by a special sub-committee of the National Union of Teachers, and adopted by its Executive Committee.

Of the two schemes, that of the Workers' Educational Association is the more comprehensive, covering as it does the whole field of education, from the Nursery School to the University. Its proposals, also, are more thoroughly coordinated; there is a greater vigour and boldness behind them; they impart to the reader of them something of the missionary spirit which moves the Association. The scheme of the National Union is by no means in conflict with it; the differences are, perhaps, chiefly differences of emphasis, though on a few points—such as Continuation Schools—the Workers' Educational Association policy is more explicit and, in our opinion, more satisfactory. The programme of the Workers' Educational Association covers so much ground that it seems ungrateful to suggest that the problem of rural education might have been specially considered, and it would have been a great gain if the Association had elaborated a policy of development regarding adult education, in which sphere its experience is unique.

The proposals of both bodies are well worth careful study. Without going into detailed explanation of their points of similarity and of difference, we may note that the suggestions common to both are far more important than the matters on which there appears to be a difference of view; for this reason—that educational Reconstruction will be successful only so far as there is a strong public opinion behind it, and that those questions upon which there is the greatest body of agreement will be those which are likely to receive the

fullest treatment. The schemes throw into relief the chief educational needs of society.

In the first place, we must be prepared to spend more liberally upon education. We do not say that what is already spent is well spent, or that more money will ensure the education which we would have provided. But we do say that the money which is expended now will only be fruitfully expended if more money is added to it. It is one of the most certain truths about our educational system that the only way to economize is to spend more, for then what is spent will be well spent. More money is also needed to do better the things that are done, and allow of new things being done.

Secondly, the nation must strengthen its teaching power, both in quantity and quality. More teachers are needed, and we are throwing no stones at an honourable, overworked, and underpaid public service when we say also that better teachers are wanted. Our efforts must be put into obtaining the best teaching power. Buildings and equipment are secondary considerations compared with the spirit which is breathed through the schools by the men and women consecrated to educational service. And the teachers must be given elbow-room to work. They must labour under no petty restrictions, or the hampering influences of bureaucratic administration with its love of uniformity; they must work in a spirit of freedom.

Thirdly, there must be full opportunity for education to all children, adolescents, and adults. This means, if we examine its implications, care for physical well-being, through school meals, health centres, healthy schools, organized games, and so forth; the abolition of child labour and the extension of school life for all; greater variety of types of school; easier transference from one type to another; a fuller flow of pupils from grade to grade, up to the University; Universities which take a broad view of their responsibilities, which open their doors wide, and which carry their work among the people as a whole.

It is with these things, it seems to us, the Workers' Educational Association is concerned, and for the soundest of reasons. Education, broadly conceived, is the chief pathway to freedom, as we have said in another article. Education, therefore, is demanded because the opportunity for full development is the birthright of every human personality, and because of the social responsibilities which membership of the community thrusts upon the individual. Thus education has its individual and social purpose; both aspects are inseparably bound up together, the one could not be attained successfully without the other. Moreover, education is essentially a spiritual process, and its fruits are of the human spirit. These we take to be the underlying beliefs of the Workers' Educational Association, and the roots of the philosophy out of which its programme has grown. There is a breadth of outlook and a sane optimism in the proposals which should make a wide appeal. The only programme which is worthy of attention to-day is one which is at once revolutionary and practical. The scheme we are considering is both. It is revolutionary because it aims at a system which is no small extension of the existing order in education, but one thoroughly democratic and responsive to the new needs of a new age; it is practical because its proposals could be almost immediately carried into practice. Certain suggestions which have been made in some quarters are impracticable, because with the best will in the world they cannot be put into operation. Given goodwill, however, those of the Workers' Educational Association can. There

are those who will say that they are impracticable on the score of expense. The cost—which would not be on such a colossal scale as some imagine—may be urged as an excuse; but even if it were twice as great it would not render the proposals impracticable.

We are proud to think that this scheme has come from a working-class organization, and that thoughtful workpeople realize the enormous value of educational Reconstruction. It is to be hoped that the proposals will receive support sufficient to justify the country in putting them into effect. The economizers, and those who are blinded by the glamour of a superficial efficiency, will bar the way. But, perchance, the scales will fall from the eyes of the people and they will see the real worth of humane education. When that day comes none will dare to urge against it the financial cost, and the gospel of efficiency will be silenced before the fuller and nobler aspirations of a free democracy.

## A Scheme for Industrial Reconstruction.

WE print elsewhere a scheme for the organization of the iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding, and allied industries. The scheme is embodied in the Report of a Committee consisting of a number of prominent Scottish employers in these industries, together with the Director of Munitions in Scotland. The composition of the Committee deprives the Report of the value it might have had. The Report must, of course, be considered purely as an employers' document; and as it stands it is hardly likely to be adopted by the trade unions. It is, it is true, a "Preliminary Committee"; but the weakness of its Report is that it sets out a scheme over the heads of the workpeople employed in the industries concerned. It would have created a better impression and have saved time if the scheme had in the first place been worked out in co-operation with representatives of the various trade unions interested. The workers in these industries are fairly well organized; their unions are powerful; they can render impossible any proposals of which they do not approve; and their adhesion is absolutely necessary if any scheme is to work. In any case, we should have thought that the majority of reasonable people were agreed that the organized workers had now won the right to be taken into full consultation on all matters affecting the industries in which they are engaged. It is indeed admitted in the Report itself that co-operation with Labour is essential.

The argument of the Report is simple. The greatest need is for increased production, which can be attained only by more cordial co-operation between employers and employees, by efficient equipment and organization, and by the abolition of restriction of output. To secure the abolition of practices limiting output, payment by results is desirable, and security should be provided against reducing the wages earned by rate-cutting. This argument suffers from its excessive simplicity. Great stress is being laid now upon the importance of increased productivity; indeed, too much stress, in our opinion. This, however, is a question to which we shall return on another occasion. It is assumed, apparently, that industrial harmony and, therefore, continuous and increased production are to be attained by a system of payment by results, which implies that industrial unrest and restriction of output are due to economic causes. This is only a half truth, and appears likely to become even less true as the trade-union movement becomes stronger. It is not unlikely that the

employers will have to pay a heavier price for the abolition of restriction of output than payment by results, and "a good and comfortable standard of living." One thing which the workers seem entitled to ask for is a guarantee that the employers will also abolish their restrictions on output. But this would appear to intrude into the sphere of matters "in which Labour is only indirectly interested." It would take us too far afield to deal with the *quid pro quo* which Labour might demand; it may, however, be pointed out that the workpeople will not be readily convinced regarding payment by results and safeguards against rate-cutting. Deeply rooted ideas and prejudices are not easily torn up.

The classification of questions to be dealt with in industry is open to criticism. It is vitiated by ancient prejudices. According to the Report, there are two sets of questions—those affecting Labour, which are best dealt with by employers and employees, and those in which Labour is only indirectly interested, which can be left to employers. The prosperity of an industry is as much a matter of importance to workpeople as to employers, but the main point to be noticed is that whilst Labour questions are to be dealt with by both parties, questions of management and organization are to be left solely to the employers. There is surely little justice in an arrangement which allows one set of people in industry a finger in two pies, and another set a finger in only one pie. It is true that many questions affect Labour very closely, and that others particularly affect Capital and management, but it is difficult to draw a clear distinction between the two, and the great need, it seems to us, is for each group of people in an industry to educate the others and to keep national interests in mind. But this is not possible if an important set of questions is to be marked off as being outside the purview of Labour.

As to the scheme itself, it is suggested that a National Advisory Council, representative of employers and workpeople, is necessary. With this we are in cordial agreement, provided the joint body is to consider the whole range of problems in the group of industries concerned. We are not sure, however, that one Council to cover the "iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding, and allied industries" is likely to prove successful. There are difficulties in the way of clearly differentiating between these industries, as firms overlap more than one industry. Moreover, there can be no permanent identity of interests in a group of trades in which the relations between different industries are those of buyer and seller. If National Councils are to be effective, they must be each confined to a single industry. It is proposed that the Minister of Industry\* should preside at all meetings of the Council. Unless the trades under consideration are to receive special treatment not accorded to other industries which establish Councils, this would be a physical impossibility. But, in any case, we are inclined to the view that the best method would be to appoint a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, as some standing committees in industry already do, one from the management side and one from the workers' side, who should preside alternately. The proposal that the Minister "should not be a permanent official, neither should his appointment nor retiral be dependent on a change of Government," is almost comic in its confusion. A "Minister" whose appointment and retiral are independent of changes in the Government is surely a permanent official. We fail to see, if the proposal in the Report is adopted, why every "Minister" should not be subjected to the same conditions; the logical

\* This would now, of course, be the Minister of Labour, who should, as was suggested in an article in the January issue, be the Minister of Industry.

result of which would be a huge bureaucracy outside popular control. As the Report points out, it will probably be advantageous to set up "local Councils." Indeed, we would carry the idea of joint Councils down to the workshop, where this was practicable.

The Report is a welcome sign that in a large group of industries the employers are alive to the importance of thinking ahead. It is also interesting and useful as an expression of opinion on the part of a body of large employers. It is to be regretted, however, that the Report is not more courageous in its handling of the problem it raises, and that, whilst it acknowledges the importance of co-operation with Labour, it denies it a real place in determining industrial policy.

It is not intended to suggest an alternative scheme, but the foregoing criticism indicates what we consider to be the main essentials. The emphasis should be placed on national welfare rather than on wealth. The constitution and functions of National Councils in each of the well-organized industries should be worked out in co-operation between employers and workpeople. Each National Council should cover a single industry, and should be reinforced by District or Local Councils and by Workshop Committees. The whole question should be treated comprehensively and boldly. It will be necessary to take some risks; there will be hitches and failures, but there is little doubt that, in the long run—and the long view must be taken—the future lies with the elevation of the workers to greater responsibilities in industry.

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## A Scheme for Demobilization.

WE print in another column a letter from the Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson, in which he takes exception to our criticism of the scheme for demobilization with which his name is connected; we also publish the text of the recommendations of his committee.

In reply, we would say that if the scheme deals with demobilization, it must deal with Labour Exchanges; for in spite of the disfavour with which the promoters of the scheme view the Exchanges—a feeling which in some degree we have shared in the past—we do not believe that the signatories would be so wrong-headed as to suppose they can dispense with them altogether. Their scheme, therefore, appears to be one for controlling the Labour Exchange system, otherwise the transfer "of existing powers and duties" by Government Departments to the body proposed is altogether meaningless.

In Mr. Huth Jackson's early deliberations with the social welfare workers, we believe that he did not incline to the views set forth in the latest memorandum. Territorial Associations and local recruiting committees, if we remember rightly, were to play a prominent part in the scheme, and the machinery of the Labour Exchanges a negligible part. Further reflection appears to have modified this view, and only a minority of the members of the committees suggested are to represent "Government Departments, &c." As members of Territorial Associations and local recruiting committees cannot be said really to represent Government Departments, they may find their way on to the committees as representatives of "&c.," in which case we should consider them as "irresponsible persons." We do not blame Mr. Huth Jackson for changing the scheme if he has changed his mind; but Mr. John Hodge, who subscribed to the memorandum in question, has told us since that bodies

connected with the Exchanges and dealing with demobilization should contain "representatives of Territorial Associations as well as of any local associations that exist to aid soldiers and sailors seeking employment."

As to the memorandum itself, we are in full agreement with the opinions expressed in the preamble. We also agree with the proposal to set up a Central Board and local committees to deal with demobilization and allied problems. There is surely no other way. The functions of the Central Board, however, are defined too generally, and give no indication as to whether the signatories of the report have considered the network of problems which will arise, and the relations between the Board and other bodies, such as National Industrial Councils, of which much is being said at the present time.

Further, the suggestion that the Central Board should have "complete authority" and executive powers, and should be supplied with "moneys provided by Parliament," raises a constitutional question of some importance. Who is to be responsible to Parliament for its actions? If nobody, then surely the scheme breaks down, for Parliament would never agree to such a proposal; if some Minister of the Crown is responsible, then the ultimate "complete authority" is his, and the Central Board becomes advisory and not executive in character; though it is unlikely that a Minister would act against the opinions of the Board. The responsibility for action would, however, rest with him, and not with the Board.

Again, the whole emphasis is placed upon the Central Board. Local Boards are to be established "wherever necessary to assist the Central Board." The actual detailed work to be carried out day by day must be in the hands of the local bodies. They are quite as important as the Central Board itself. It is not a question of "assisting" the central organization. The functions are different in kind, not in degree. The central body will necessarily confine itself to general policy, the local bodies to its execution and detailed application. There appears to be no good reason for making the local committees exact replicas of the larger committee. The representation of "Government Departments, &c.," is unnecessary.

The memorandum gives the majority of the places on the Central Board to representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers. This is obviously sound policy, but we should prefer that as a general rule they were chosen by their organization and not "appointed by the Crown." The remaining members, we are told, should "include representatives of Government Departments, &c." In our opinion they should not merely include but consist entirely of such representatives. It is a pity the document does not state precisely what Government Departments are intended. We do not know whether the addition of "&c." is merely due to slipshod drafting or is inserted in order to find places on the Board for other unnamed bodies.

It is advisable that greater responsibilities should be given to trade unions capable of placing their members in employment, as is suggested.

As it stands the report is too much of a summary. It would have gained by a more detailed treatment. We imagine that the report is not the result of an inquiry so much as a very general statement of opinions emerging from desultory conversations. It comes, however, much nearer a rational and acceptable scheme than the earlier suggestions did.

## Some Schemes of Reconstruction.

### INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

#### ORGANIZATION OF IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING, SHIP-BUILDING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

WE give below the Report published by a Preliminary Committee representing a number of Scottish firms in the above industries:—

The following general points it is thought are of outstanding importance in the consideration of the question:—

#### *Government and development of Industries.*

1. (a) It is assumed that the Government will take a more active part in the future in encouraging, by every means in its power, the development of the industries of this country.

#### *Necessity for increased production.*

(b) After consideration of the various aspects of the probable post-war conditions, the Committee is of opinion that the factor that will have the greatest effect on the prosperity of the country in general, and the industries in which we are interested in particular, and that will overshadow all other factors, is the question of increased production. Unless the capacity of efficiently equipped industrial concerns is utilized to the fullest extent, and the largest available output is attained, all other measures of assistance or regulation will be of secondary value in attaining the expansion and prosperity of our industries and the comfort and well-being of those employed in them.

#### *Means of securing increased production.*

(c) Increased productivity can only be attained by a more cordial co-operation between employers and employees than has existed in the past: by efficient equipment and organization on the one hand, and, on the other, by the abolition of all restrictions and practices limiting output.

The existing policy of limiting output, and of refusing in many cases any system of payment by results so that employment may last longer or that more men may be employed, is agreed to be economically unsound, and inimical to the best interests of the Empire.

#### *Payment by results.*

(d) In order to secure the foregoing, it is essential that in the remuneration of employees some form of payment by results should be adopted wherever possible, with basis rates, compatible with the productive effect of Labour, fixed on such a scale as will ensure for all willing workers a good and comfortable standard of living. Once these basis rates have been equitably fixed and established, an increase in earnings, due to increased results, should be encouraged in every way; and workmen should have the security given them that any enhancement of their earnings following increased production will not be made a ground for rate-cutting, as the whole success of the system must inevitably rest upon mutual confidence.

#### *Co-operation with Labour.*

(e) In view of the foregoing considerations, any organization which may be instituted should be prepared to co-operate with Labour, as without such co-operation and assistance the desired result will be difficult of attainment.

#### *Fostering increased demand.*

(f) An increased supply produced under the improved conditions outlined above may be confidently expected to create a correspondingly increased demand, and that quite apart from the increased demand which it is widely anticipated will arise after the War. At the same time, attention and efforts must be directed to maintaining and extending existing markets and securing additional markets.

#### *Objects of Proposed Central Organization.*

2. Supplementing these general considerations, the following is an indication, not necessarily exhaustive, of the objects that any organization which may be instituted should have in view, viz.:—

(a) To direct the attention of the Government and its Departments, for their information and guidance, to matters requiring consideration and action in the interests of the industries concerned, and to initiate and review legislative proposals on commercial, industrial, and economic matters.

(b) To deal with questions affecting the labour conditions and internal organization and disabilities of the industries concerned, with a view to securing increased efficiency from an imperial and national point of view.

(c) To educate and inform public opinion in accordance with its recommendations and findings.

*Examples of its Work.*

3. As examples of the questions, under these headings, which might have to be dealt with, the following have been mentioned, but it is to be clearly understood that the Preliminary Committee express no opinion on the merits of any particular point. The examples are only given as illustrating in a general way the questions which might arise for consideration, viz. :—

- (a) Consideration of all conditions affecting trade and industry proposed to be embodied in the terms of peace, or in any treaty.
- (b) The effect on industry of regulation of imports and exports by means of tariffs, subsidies, or prohibitions.
- (c) The effect of existing banking methods on industrial enterprise.
- (d) The question of facilities and rates for transport by rail, road, or water.
- (e) The safeguarding of existing and the securing of additional markets.
- (f) The establishment of efficient consular services in relation to foreign trade.
- (g) Questions relating to sickness and unemployment, insurance, and pensions.
- (h) Means of giving workpeople a continuing interest in the prosperity of the industry in which they are employed.
- (i) Remuneration of workpeople according to output, by piecework, premium bonus, or other system of remuneration, and the grading of labour according to skill and ability.
- (k) Rates of wages, working hours, and demarcation of work between skilled and unskilled workpeople, between men and women, and between different skilled trades.
- (l) To consider present promiscuous methods and times of making general advances or reductions of wages.
- (m) The apprenticeship question—how affected by the experiences of the War, and from all points of view.
- (n) Questions affecting the employment of women workers.
- (o) Social amenities of workshops, and the well-being of young people engaged in industries.
- (p) The effect on the industrial efficiency of the country of existing or pre-war restrictions of freedom of management and control.
- (q) The provision of machinery for avoiding strikes and lock-outs, and for settling questions which arise between employers and employed.
- (r) The review of the procedure of employers' associations, trade unions, or other combinations of employers or workpeople where such tends to interfere with the liberty of the subject, without national benefit.
- (s) Questions of scientific and technical education.
- (t) Industrial research and experimental investigation.
- (u) Whether it is desirable, in view of the grave disadvantages which have arisen in the past from the failure of individual employers and individual workmen to carry out agreements made on their behalf by their accredited representatives, that some method of making the associations of employers and employees responsible for their members should be adopted.

*Classification of Work or Questions.*

4. The questions to be dealt with fall into two divisions :—
- (a) Such questions affecting Labour as are best dealt with directly between specific classes of employers and their employees.
  - (b) Questions in which Labour is only indirectly interested, and which can be dealt with separately by employers.

*To be dealt with by Employers' and Workmen's organizations.*

5. Questions which fall under the *first* category have in the past been dealt with between employers' associations and trade unions with a fair measure of success. In view of the undesirability of multiplying organizations, and of the value of the existing staffs with their experience, knowledge, and records, it appears most natural and practicable to take advantage of existing organizations and improve and extend them to deal with such questions.

With this object, existing employers' organizations should include all employers engaged in the industry and within the district covered by them.

Where, in any district or industry, no association exists, an association should be formed.

*To be dealt with by Employers' organizations.*

6. As regards questions which fall under the *second* category, it is considered that employers who belong to associations with constitutions which enable them to deal with such questions are (subject to the proposal dealt with later) already provided for. In other cases either the existing associations should extend their constitutions to cover such questions, or employers should join some existing association (for which they are eligible) which covers the ground, or, as an alternative only to be adopted in the last resort, a new association should be formed with an appropriate constitution. In the foregoing arrangement it is felt that associa-

tions should neither as regards the industries or areas covered be so large as to be unwieldy nor so small as to be parochial.

*The Central Organization.*

7. In order to co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations; to obtain due recognition of properly constituted employers' and employees' associations; to confirm in or endorse voluntary agreements between employers and employees, and, where desirable, to give legal effect to the recommendations of these associations, it is considered that some central organization is necessary which should have Governmental recognition to give it weight and authority.

*A National Advisory Council of Industry necessary.*

8. It is suggested that the central organization should take the form of a National Advisory Council of Industry, consisting of two bodies, viz. representatives of employers and representatives of employees, who would meet either separately or together, as the nature of the questions to be considered might require—the joint meeting being always (and the meetings of the separate bodies as required) presided over by the Minister of Industry mentioned hereafter.

The employers' representatives should be elected by the various employers' organizations, in number and proportions to be determined, with possibly additional employers' representatives nominated directly by the Government. The employees' representation should be similarly determined.

Government Departments might also be represented at the joint or separate meetings, or might, if thought desirable, constitute a separate body available for joint meetings. This Governmental representation would safeguard the interests of the State and the community as against the personal interests of the employers and the employees.

*Local Councils may be desirable.*

9. In actual practice it might be found desirable that the National Advisory Council should be chosen from amongst Local Councils formed for large industrial areas; for example, Scotland could form one such area. As some industries are federated over the whole country, and others are only associated locally, this point requires careful consideration. In any case, it appears desirable that local associations should federate with other associations in the same industry for certain purposes at least, over as large an area as possible.

*Ministry of Industry suggested.*

10. It is suggested that a Minister of Industry should be appointed, and in this connexion the appointment of an individual retaining a connexion with either the employers' or the employees' side of industry is undesirable, as is the appointment of an individual having only a political or a legal qualification. It is suggested that while a Minister of Industry should not be a permanent official, neither should his appointment nor retiral be dependent on a change of Government. Such a minister would form the connecting link between the Government and the central organization described in the eighth paragraph.

*Suggestions as to giving practical effect to Report.*

The Preliminary Committee considers that the foregoing Report covers the terms of the resolution under which it was appointed, but in view of the desirability of indicating steps which might be taken to give practical effect to its Report (should it meet with the approval of those to whom it will be presented) the following further suggestion is made, viz. :—

That a Temporary Committee be appointed, representative of the industries concerned in Scotland, to take steps to put into practical effect the general principles enunciated.

Without desiring to lay down definite lines of action or to limit the activities of such a Committee, it is suggested that such steps should include the following, viz. :—

1. Consultation with representatives in other districts of the industries concerned as to whether such districts are in sympathy with the principles laid down in this Report, and, if so, to take common action in the movement.

2. If so agreed, the formation, in conjunction with or through local associations, of local Councils or Branches of a National Advisory Council of Industry.

3. If so agreed, the formation in conjunction with other districts of a National Advisory Council.

4. In conjunction with other districts to lay these proposals before the Government and endeavour to enlist its support in the appointment of a Minister of Industry and the formation of a National Advisory Council of Industry.

5. To bring the substance of this Report before individual firms and associations with a recommendation that non-associated firms should join existing associations or, where none exist, that associations be formed.

Glasgow, December, 1916.

## Educational Reconstruction.

### A WORKING-CLASS VIEW.

#### THE HIGHWAY OF EDUCATION.

THE following is the programme of Educational Reconstruction which has been adopted by the Workers' Educational Association:—\*

#### RESOLUTION 1. THE IDEAL.

That the broad principle of free education through all its stages, including that of the University, be accepted.

#### RESOLUTION 2. YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) That the age for compulsory attendance at school should be raised to 6 years, and it should be compulsory for the Local Education Authority to establish and control a sufficient number of nursery schools for the children within their areas between the ages of 2 and 6;

(b) That attendance at these schools should be free;

(c) That the nursery schools should be under the special supervision of the school medical officer, and attention in them should be mainly directed to the cultivation in the children of good physical habits and healthy bodily development, play and rest, whenever possible in the open air, forming an important part in the curriculum;

(d) That the nursery schools should accommodate small groups of children, and should be so distributed as to be near the homes of the children;

(e) That the head of the nursery school should be a teacher who has special qualifications for the training of young children.

#### RESOLUTION 3. UNIVERSAL FULL-TIME EDUCATION.

We are of opinion that the age for exemption from compulsory full-time attendance at school should be 16, and to this end we recommend:—

(a) That universal full-time education continue to the age of 14, no exemptions being granted under that age, and that no child should leave school until the end of the term, Christmas, Easter, or Midsummer, in which he attains the age of 14;

(b) That it be compulsory for all Local Education Authorities to raise the leaving age to 15 (without exemptions) within a period of five years, and that Local Education Authorities be granted powers forthwith to make by-laws to raise it to 16;

(c) That when the school leaving age is raised above 14, Local Education Authorities should be required to grant maintenance allowances to children above that age where necessary;

(d) That education during the compulsory full-time period, more especially in the upper standards, should be organized with a view to its continuance during adolescence;

(e) That the employment of children for profit or wages outside school hours during the compulsory full-time school period be prohibited.

#### RESOLUTION 4. HIGHER EDUCATION.

##### I. Secondary Education.

A.—Part-time education between the age of exemption from compulsory full-time attendance and 18.

(a) That compulsory part-time education of not less than 20 hours per week (including time spent in organized games and school meals) be provided free for all such young persons as are not receiving full-time education;

(b) That the hours of labour for all young persons under the age of 18 be limited to a maximum of 25 per week;

(c) That the distribution of hours throughout the year upon the above basis should be arranged, where necessary, to meet the needs of seasonal industries and other circumstances;

(d) That the education in such schools should be directed solely towards the full development of the bodies, minds, and characters of the pupils; that it should therefore be intimately related to the environment and interests of the pupils, and should contain ample provision for physical well-being, including organized games and school meals;

(e) That the teachers in such schools should enjoy status and emoluments similar to those of teachers in other Secondary Schools.

##### B.—Full-time Secondary Education.

(a) That all children admitted to a Secondary School should have reached an approved standard of education, the ground of transfer being the fitness of the scholar for the broader curriculum;

(b) That free provision should be made for all who are eligible and desirous to enter such schools, such provision to include a satisfactory maintenance allowance where necessary;

(c) That the number of Secondary Schools of varying types should be largely increased, and that the curriculum be made more variable to meet the interests of individual scholars;

(d) That facilities should be provided for the transfer from part-time to full-time Secondary education;

(e) That the requirements of a liberal education should be regarded as paramount in the organization of every type of Secondary School;

(f) That the distribution and organization of Secondary Schools should be such as to promote equality of access to University education of the highest type for students in every local area.

##### II. University Education.

(a) That no student should be accepted as an undergraduate of a University or University College who has not previously attained an adequate educational standard satisfactory to the University Authorities;

(b) That free provision should be made for all who reach this standard, adequate maintenance grants being given where financial circumstances require them, and further, that until such time as free University education is provided, the number of scholarships, the value of each scholarship, and the method of selection should be such that no student should be debarred by financial circumstances from becoming an undergraduate;

(c) That greater facilities should be provided whereby men and women able to profit by a special period of study at a University should be enabled to do so without an entrance examination;

(d) That all Universities and University Colleges conforming to Board of Education requirements should receive from the State such grants in aid as will enable them to be efficiently staffed and equipped;

(e) That it should be a condition of payment of State grants in aid to Universities and University Colleges that they make adequate provision for University Tutorial Classes;

(f) That, since an essential part of the work of a University lies in affording facilities for the advancement of knowledge, more adequate provision should be made for scientific and literary research conducted with this object;

(g) That workpeople together with other sections of the community should be directly represented on the governing bodies of all Universities and University Colleges.

##### III. Technical Education.

(a) That, in the interests alike of education and of economic efficiency, a sound general education in childhood and adolescence is the necessary foundation for any specialized course of technical or professional training, both in town and country, and that therefore technical education should be regarded as supplementary to Secondary education;

(b) That, owing to the immense variety of occupations in a modern community, and the wide differences between them, both in the amount of special training necessary to efficiency and the prospects of permanent employment for young workers, it would be impracticable, as well as undesirable, for the State to attempt to enforce any compulsory system of technical education;

(c) That, since the trades and industries and professions of the country exist in order to serve the needs of the community, technical education should, as far as possible, be divorced from the prevalent atmosphere of commercialism, and regarded as a training in public service; and that this aspect of the subject should be kept in view in the organization of the courses of instruction;

(d) That Technical Schools should be administered by a body on which employers and workpeople, chosen by their respective trade organizations, should be equally represented, together with members of the Education Authority, and that there should be special advisory committees of employers and workpeople for special trades;

(e) That close contact should be maintained between Universities and Technical Institutes, and between Technical Institutes and schools and workshop practice, and that workpeople should also be represented on the University Committees concerned;

(f) That, subject to the preceding conditions, an extension of technical and professional education is highly desirable in the national interest;

(g) That such education should be free, and that until this is provided there should be a generous provision of scholarships with adequate maintenance grants, so that duly qualified students from the full-time and part-time Secondary Schools and from evening classes in Technical Schools, whose special bent lies in the direction of scientific and technical work, may pass forward to full-time day courses of instruction (followed by research) in Universities, Technical Colleges, and the larger Technical Schools.

#### RESOLUTION 5. CORPORATE LIFE.

Since experience has shown the great educational value of corporate life in schools, it is necessary:—

(a) That adequate playgrounds and playing fields, with the necessary equipment and free transit to them when necessary, should be provided for all schools;

(b) That greater freedom of access for children to playgrounds should be allowed out of school hours;

(c) That children should be encouraged to arrange their own games and other activities, and that facilities should be given for the development of special aptitudes;

\* Copies of this programme may be obtained (post free, 14d.) from the Workers' Educational Association, 14 Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C.



(d) That as far as possible the help of the children should be enlisted in the management of school life.

Further, it is desirable, with a view to the development of corporate life in our schools :—

(e) That the greatest possible freedom be given to both teachers and pupils, and that teachers be not required to adhere rigidly to a prescribed time-table or a fixed syllabus ;

(f) That the growing practice of a common school meal be encouraged ;

(g) That because of the importance of the development of a sense of beauty in early years the school buildings and interiors should be designed with this end in view.

#### RESOLUTION 6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

That in view of the general obligation of the State to safeguard the physical well-being of the children of the nation, and of the serious defects of their health revealed by the school medical service, ampler provision for the physical well-being is indispensable to the proper working of our educational system.

With this in view it is necessary :—

(a) That it be compulsory for all Local Education Authorities to set up and maintain such a medical and dental service as will secure adequate inspection and treatment to all scholars attending the schools within the area of the respective authorities ;

(b) That the system of school meals be so extended and improved as to overcome the evils of under feeding and malnutrition ;

(c) That greater facilities for physical training should be provided, including the organization of games and the use of simple equipment, and also bathing and swimming where possible ;

(d) That the policy of establishing schools on the outskirts of towns, where facilities for open-air teaching and playing fields can be more easily provided, should be encouraged, with the necessary arrangements for conveyance and common meals ;

(e) That ample provision be made for the fullest possible education of all children who are physically or mentally deficient.

#### RESOLUTION 7. SIZE OF CLASSES.

We are of opinion that no class in any school ought to contain more than 30 pupils, and to this end we recommend :—

(a) That the necessary steps be taken immediately to increase the supply of qualified teachers and school accommodation so as to reduce classes to 40, with a view to a further reduction to 30 ;

(b) That a standard of not more than 30 be adopted for all new and remodelled schools, that a separate class-room be provided for each class, and that the present minimum basis of floor-space per child be largely increased.

#### RESOLUTION 8. THE SUPPLY OF GOOD TEACHERS.

To provide an adequate supply of good teachers it is necessary :—

(a) That there be free access to training facilities for the teaching profession, accompanied by adequate maintenance grants where required ;

(b) That the salaries paid and pensions provided should be such as will induce the best men and women available to enter and remain in the profession, with equal pay for equal service ;

(c) That intending teachers should be enabled to pass through a period of study at a University of at least a year's duration before entering the profession, and that the Colleges where professional training is provided should be closely connected with a University ;

(d) That every possible facility should be provided for present unqualified teachers to qualify, and that the appointment of unqualified teachers be discontinued ;

(e) That the highest positions in the educational service should be open to teachers who are fitted to fill them.

#### RESOLUTION 9. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

That, in view of the importance of extending and developing the work of the public libraries in town and country, it is desirable that they should be brought into closer connexion with the general educational system of the country.

With this end in view the separate library rate should be abolished, and the provision and upkeep of public libraries should be entrusted to the Local Education Authority as an integral part of the scheme for its area.

#### RESOLUTION 10. DISTRIBUTION OF COST.

(a) That each Local Education Authority be required to submit to the Board of Education a complete scheme of education for its area, together with estimates of the cost ;

(b) That 75 per cent of the total cost of any approved scheme be met by the National Exchequer, but that

(c) The Board of Education be empowered to reduce the grant where :—

1. The teaching staff is insufficient in quality or numbers, or the salaries paid are inadequate ;

2. The number of scholars in any class exceeds 40 ;

3. The number and variety of educational institutions are not adequate ;

4. The medical inspection and treatment and supply of school meals are not adequate ;

5. The Local Education Authority fails to administer its by-laws ;

6. Where any other part of the scheme is not carried out to the satisfaction of the Board of Education.

(d) That the Board of Education be required to give a special grant to meet the needs of areas where :—

1. The school population is high ;

2. The rateable value is low as compared with the cost of education.

#### RESOLUTION 11. EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

That, since the proper use of educational endowments is important to the development of a national system of education, it is desirable :—

(a) That a public and intelligible statement should be made periodically as to the amount of such endowments, the sources from which they are received, and the way in which they are controlled and expended ;

(b) That there should be an inquiry into their origin and history ;

(c) That action should be taken for their better distribution where this would appear after inquiry to be desirable in the interests of the educational development of the country.

#### RESOLUTION 12. WORK OF THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

That, since the character of British Democracy ultimately depends on the collective wisdom of its adult members, no system of education can be complete that does not promote serious thought and discussion on the fundamental interests and problems of life and society, such as is promoted by the W.E.A. ; that while we are of opinion that it is against the best interests and free development of the Association to accept a grant from the State for general purposes, we regard it as necessary, in order that the voluntary contributions to the Association should be free for educational propaganda work, that grants should be made towards the cost of organization of definite and recognized pieces of work such as University Tutorial Classes and one-year classes. We regard this need as being of national importance, more especially in the difficult period after the War. We therefore recommend :—

(a) That the Board of Education grant to University Tutorial Classes be equal to 75 per cent of the tutor's salary and 75 per cent of the proved cost of organization and administration ;

(b) That the Board of Education grant to one-year classes be 75 per cent of the total cost of organization, tuition, and administration.

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#### A TEACHERS' VIEW.

The following proposals have been adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Union of Teachers :—

1. *Education as a National Obligation.*— That the provision of educational facilities being a national obligation, education shall be free through all its stages, including the University stage, subject to the provisions hereafter stated.

2. *School Attendance.*— (a) Compulsory education shall extend from the age of 5 to the age of 18, and every young person between these ages shall be required to show that he is receiving education sufficient and satisfactory in a recognized educational institution. (b) Local Education Authorities shall be required to make by-laws governing attendance at school. Such by-laws shall provide for full-time attendance to the age of 14. They may require full-time attendance to the age of 15 or 16, but in such case partial exemption for beneficial employment may be allowed between the ages of 14 and 15 or 16 respectively. (c) Beyond the age of full-time or half-time exemption as provided above, the attendance shall be during such hours and for such periods as the local authority may by by-law determine, provided that such attendance shall not be less than eight hours per week except in holiday periods or other special circumstances, for which the local authority, with the approval of the Board of Education, may grant exemption. (d) The hours for labour and school attendance shall not exceed 48 per week. (e) Any employer who takes into his employment a young person under the age of 18 in contravention of the local by-laws shall be liable to a penalty as defined by Statute. (f) The local authority may take proceedings for contravention of the local by-law in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction against either the guardian of the young person or the young person himself, as they may think fit. (g) Every young person under the age of 18, on the demand of an employer, shall be required to produce a card showing that he is regularly attending

an educational institution in accordance with the local by-laws. (h) Local Education Authorities shall be empowered to fix not more than three dates on which children who have attained the prescribed age should be deemed to have reached the age of exemption specified in the local by-laws. (j) All labour examinations and attendance certificates carrying exemption shall be abolished as from the "Appointed Day." (k) Having regard to the circumstances attending half-time employment, that system shall be abolished without delay, save as provided in paragraph (b) above.

**Temporary Provision.**—(a) Where the by-laws of a Local Education Authority prescribe a lower age than 14 for total exemption, such authority shall be permitted to retain such by-laws during a period not exceeding two years subsequent to the "Appointed Day." (b) Where by-laws now allow exemption at the age of 12, the Board of Education shall be empowered to require that such age shall be raised to 13 within one year of the "Appointed Day," and to 14 the following year, in accordance with the view expressed in (a) above.

**3. Provision of Schools and Classes.**—Every Local Education Authority shall be required to ensure the provision of adequate primary education, and the proper Education Authority shall also be empowered and required to provide schools or classes other than primary varying in type to meet the needs of the various groups of young persons who are under obligation to continue their education, and to provide such other educational facilities as shall appear to the Board of Education to be necessary. Admission to such schools or classes other than primary shall depend upon capacity to take advantage of the course of instruction given therein. While capricious removal from school to school should be prevented, there should be adequate facilities for transfer from a school of one type to another where it becomes obvious that such transfer is in the educational interest of the pupil concerned, provided that—(a) A system of compulsory attendance at continuation classes shall be assured for children between the ages of 14 and 18 who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education, and such system shall be accompanied by a statutory limitation of the hours of child labour, as specified in 2(d). It shall be the statutory duty of the Local Education Authority of each county and county borough to make suitable provision for such further education. (b) The employer of any young person under 18 years of age shall be required to enable him or her to attend continuation classes for such periods of time and at such hours as may be prescribed. Attendance at day continuation classes shall be required for not less than eight hours per week; payment at the ordinary rate of wage shall be made by the employer to the young person in respect of such hours. Whether the young person be attending a day or evening continuation school or class, the number of hours employed in the trade and in attendance at school shall not together exceed 48, except under special circumstances in respect of which licence may be granted by the Local Education Authority with the approval of the Board of Education.

(i.) There is a demand for instruction of a higher type than is now usually given in a public elementary school, instruction which should be designed to meet the present and prospective needs of children whose parents may be prepared to keep them at school to the age of 15 or even later.

(ii.) This demand has not found any general expression owing to the fact that

it is well known that there is no opportunity of satisfying it excepting in a few cases such as London, Manchester, &c. It should be satisfied by the extension of the school course and consequent improvement in organization and equipment of the elementary schools, or by the provision of schools of varying types receiving scholars from elementary schools, retaining them to the age of 15 plus, and providing for them approved courses of instruction.

(iii.) The improved educational training shall be of a general character. It is undesirable to attempt to specialize in the direction of any particular trade or occupation before the age of 14, and even at the age of 14 specialization shall not be of a restricted character.

(iv.) If the specialization be in the direction of industry, the school training shall prepare for a group of industries rather than a particular trade. There may be courses of instruction, or special schools with an industrial bias or with a commercial bias, but vocational training, in the sense of preparation for a particular trade, shall be reserved for the trade school or workshop.]

**4. School Curricula.**—(a) Having regard to the conditions which are necessary if the aims of a public elementary school are to be achieved, it is desirable that the Board of Education shall require the teaching in all such schools of subjects essential to such achievement, and the remainder of the school curriculum shall be determined by the local authority in consultation with the head teacher with full regard to local conditions, including the character of the buildings, teaching staff, child population, other educational facilities, and the general conditions of life prevailing in the district in which the school is situated. (b) The curricula of all schools other than elementary shall be an organic development of primary education, and shall be determined by the local authority in consultation with the responsible teachers of such schools, and shall have full regard to the organization of the school and the needs of the scholars. (c) While the responsibility of the head teacher referred to in (a) and (b) above must rest finally with such head teacher, it is desirable, wherever the staff of a school consists of or includes recognized competent teachers, that he should consult with them as to the curriculum and organization of the school. (d) In all new schools the buildings and equipment shall be such as to facilitate practical work in subjects that admit of it; and in all remodelled schools provision of special rooms shall be made as far as possible. (e) The training of girls in the duties of home-life shall be an integral portion of every school course. Such training shall be sufficient to enable every girl by the age of 14 to acquire a knowledge of the principles involved in household management and to have secured some experience in their practical application.

[The advantages of employing various media and methods in developing the intelligence of the children are now generally recognized. That which is commonly known as "practical methods" falls within this statement. This in some schools is recognized to the full. The extent to which the practical method may be with advantage adopted must depend upon the personal tendency and professional training of the teacher concerned. It is an educational truism that a man teaches best that in which he is most keenly interested, and it is equally true to say that he produces the best results through the methods and subjects for which he has special aptitude.

The Training College course should, therefore, include instruction in practical methods as part of the teacher's professional training, but the inclusion of this teaching shall not be allowed to interfere with the progress of the student towards the attainment of a University degree.]

**5. Finance.**—(a) The cost of providing and maintaining schools and classes shall be borne in part by the State and in part by the local authority, the Government grant having direct relationship to the cost of providing such education, and not, as now, differentiated in respect of the type of school or class provided. (b) Government grants shall no longer be payable in respect of individual schools, but State aid shall be given to Local Education Authorities proportionate to the expenditure incurred by them in the provision and maintenance of schools of various types, and such grants shall be liable to reduction for failure to enforce attendance by-laws, or for failure to establish an adequate scale of salaries for the teaching staff and a satisfactory standard of organization and educational efficiency throughout the schools of the district.

**6. Physical Education.**—(a) Street-trading.—Every Local Education Authority shall be required to draft, and after approval by the recognized authority to enforce, adequate by-laws respecting street-trading by children and young persons. (b) Wage-earning Child Labour.—The employment of children for profit outside school hours during the full-time school period shall be prohibited. (c) Provision of Meals.—Having regard to the fact that efforts to educate children suffering from malnutrition must remain ineffective, and having regard also to the suffering endured by such children, it shall be the statutory duty of every Local Education Authority to secure that all such children are properly fed. The provision of meals for these children shall not be restricted to days upon which the school is open; the meals shall be provided in suitable cooking centres and dining-rooms, with an adequate staff of persons other than teachers to prepare, serve, and supervise the meals. The cost entailed shall be a charge on the National Exchequer. (d) Medical Inspection and Treatment.—On humanitarian and educational grounds it is desirable that the work of medical inspection and subsequent medical treatment shall be made thoroughly effective. Suitable school clinics shall be established in every school area, and the charge shall be met by the local authority; the larger portion of the expenditure incurred by a local authority in regard to medical treatment shall be covered by grants from the Imperial Exchequer. (e) Physical Training.—To maintain the healthy, vigorous life of all scholars, it is desirable that every school shall be properly situated and built, with due regard to efficient lighting, heating, and ventilation, and shall be provided with satisfactory playground or playing fields for varied physical exercises. No class-room shall be recognized by the Board of Education as accommodating more than 40 pupils. The "10 square feet basis per child," but nothing less, may be allowed in existing schools, but in future schools 15 square feet shall be the basis. Schools in the future should be self-contained, and buildings should be so constructed that the open-air work may be undertaken on the premises, and that it may be possible for internal rearrangements to be effected without unduly disturbing the fabric.

**7. The Teaching Staff.**—(a) Number of Teachers.—The Board of Education shall require Local Education Authorities to provide a staff of teachers sufficient in number and qualifications to meet the requirements of

the particular school, and shall further require them to increase steadily the percentage of certificated teachers on the staff of every school, with a view to every school being staffed as soon as possible by fully qualified teachers only. Pupil teachers, student teachers, and supplementary teachers shall not count on the staff. (b) Size of Classes.—No certificated teacher shall be held, directly or indirectly, responsible for a class of more than 40 children on the roll, and no uncertificated teacher shall be in charge of a class of more than 30 children on the roll. Where teachers are in charge of grouped classes, these figures, for such grouped classes, shall be reduced to 30 and 20 respectively. (c) Supply of Teachers.—That in order to secure an adequate supply of fully qualified teachers there must be great improvement in the following respects:—(i.) Salaries, pensions, and general conditions of the teacher's service. (ii.) Prospects of promotion to higher branches of the educational service. (d) Training of Teachers.—Every scheme for the training of teachers shall provide for:—(i.) A course of higher education and some professional training before entering a Training College. (ii.) A sufficient period of academic training, together with a course of training in the theory, history, and practice of teaching in a College forming a constituent part of a University. (iii.) The acquisition by every candidate of a University degree at the close of the Training College course.

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## AFTER-WAR EMPLOYMENT.

## MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

THIS memorandum is referred to in the article on 'A Scheme for Demobilization.' The signatories of the report include a number of trade-unionist employers of labour:—

We, the undersigned, are of opinion:—

(1.) That the cordial and whole-hearted co-operation of employers and employed will be the most important element in the success of any scheme for dealing with the reinstatement of the men in civil employment, and the general re-distribution of labour after the War, and for handling any subsequent problem of unemployment or labour dislocation.

(2.) That no machinery now in existence can adequately deal with the reinstatement in civil employment of the present Forces.

We therefore recommend:—

(1.) That powers should be obtained from Parliament to set up without delay a Central Statutory Board to regulate and supervise (a) the reinstatement in civil employment of the present Forces; (b) the settlement in normal employment of civilian workers now in Government or controlled establishments; (c) any general re-distribution of labour arising out of the War. Appropriate transfers of existing powers and duties will have to be made by the various Government Departments to the Central Statutory Board, so that complete authority shall be vested in the new Board.

(2.) That not less than two-thirds of the members of this Central Statutory Board should be representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers, such members being appointed by the Crown from Associations of Employers and from the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom respectively, the remaining members of the Board to include representatives of Government Departments, &c.

(3.) That where a Trade Union, by arrangement with Employers' Associations, is capable of placing its members in employment, it should be competent for the Central Board, if it deems it to be in the national interest, to delegate to the Trade Union in question the responsibility of dealing with the reinstatement of its own members.

(4.) That Local Boards should be established wherever necessary to assist the Central Board. Such Local Boards to have the same proportionate representation as is provided for the Central Board.

(5.) All expenses properly incurred by the Central and Local Boards should be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

THE following Resolutions were submitted by the Executive to the Labour Party Conference at Manchester, January 23-26, 1917:—

## DEMobilIZATION.

(i.) That when peace comes the demobilization and discharge of the seven or eight million wage-earners now paid from public funds, either for service with the colours or on munition work and other War trades, will bring to the whole wage-earning class grave peril of unemployment, reduction of wages, and a lasting degradation of the standard of life, which can be prevented only by deliberate national organization;

(ii.) That this Conference accordingly calls upon the Government to formulate its plan, and make in advance all arrangements necessary for coping with so unparalleled a dislocation of industry;

(iii.) That regard should be had, in stopping Government orders, reducing the staff of the national factories, and demobilizing the Army, to the state of the labour market in particular industries and in different districts, so as both to supply the kinds of labour most urgently required for the revival of peace production, and to prevent any congestion of unemployed;

(iv.) That it is imperative that suitable provision against being turned suddenly adrift without resources should be made not only for the soldiers, but also for the three million operatives in munition work and other War trades, who will be discharged before most of the Army can be disbanded;

(v.) That the Conference, noting the month's furlough, gratuity, free railway ticket, and a year's unemployment benefit if out of work already promised to the soldier, urges that (a) there should be no gap between the cessation of his pay and separation allowance and the beginning of his unemployment benefit, and (b) that this special ex-soldier's unemployment benefit given to all should be additional to any benefit under the National Insurance Act, to which many men are already entitled in respect of contributions deducted from their wages; and

(vi.) That any Government which allows the discharged soldier to fall into the clutches of the Poor Law should be instantly driven from office by an outburst of popular indignation.

## THE MACHINERY FOR SECURING EMPLOYMENT.

(i.) That the Conference emphatically protests against the work of re-settling the disbanded soldiers and discharged munition workers into new situations—which is a national obligation—being deemed a matter for charity; and against this public duty being handed over either to committees of philanthropists or benevolent societies, or to any of the military or recruiting authorities;

(ii.) That, in view of the fact that the best organization for placing men in situations is a National Trade Union having local branches throughout the kingdom, every soldier should be allowed, if he chooses, to have a duplicate of his industrial discharge notice sent through, one month before the date fixed for his discharge, to the secretary of the Trade Union to which he belongs or wishes to belong;

(iii.) That, apart from this use of the Trade Union, it is necessary to make use of some such public machinery as that of the Employment Exchanges, but that before the existing Exchanges (which would need to be greatly extended) can receive the co-operation and support of the organized Labour Movement, without which their operations can never be fully successful, it is imperative that they should be drastically reformed on the lines laid down in the Demobilization Report of the Labour after the War Committee, and, in particular, that each Exchange should be placed under the supervision and control of a Joint Committee of Employers and Trade-Unionists, in equal numbers.

## THE RESTORATION OF TRADE-UNION CONDITIONS.

(i.) That this Conference reminds the Government that it is pledged unreservedly and unconditionally, and the nation with it, in the most solemn manner, to the restoration after the War of all the rules, conditions, and customs that prevailed in the workshops before the War; and to the abrogation, when peace comes, of all the changes introduced not only in the national factories and the 4,500 controlled establishments, but also in the large number of others to which provisions of the Munitions Acts have been applied;

(ii.) That the Conference places on record its confident expectation and desire that if any employers should be so unscrupulous as to hesitate to fulfil this pledge, the Government will see to it that in no industry and in no district is any quibbling evasion permitted of an obligation in which the whole Labour Movement has an interest.

## THE PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(i.) That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is the duty of the Government to adopt a policy of deliberately and systematically preventing the occurrence of unemployment, instead of (as heretofore) letting unemployment occur, and then seeking, vainly and expensively, to relieve the unemployed;

(ii.) That the Government can, if it chooses, arrange the public works and the orders of National Departments and Local Authorities in such a way as to maintain the aggregate demand for labour in the whole kingdom (including that of capitalist employers) approximately at a uniform level from year to year; and it is therefore the first duty of the Government to prevent any considerable or widespread fluctuations in the total numbers employed in times of good or bad trade;

(iii.) That, in order to prepare for the possibility of there being extensive unemployment, either in the course of demobilization or in the first years of peace, it is essential that the Government should make all necessary preparations for putting instantly in hand, directly or through the Local Authority, such urgently needed public works as (a) the rehousing of the population alike in rural districts, mining villages, and town slums, to the extent, possibly, of 200 millions sterling; (b) the immediate making good of the shortage of schools, training colleges, technical colleges, &c.; (c) new roads; (d) light railways; (e) the reorganization of the canal system; (f) afforestation; (g) the reclamation of land; (h) the development and better equipment of our ports and harbours; (i) the opening up of access to land by small holdings and other practicable ways;

(iv.) That, in order to relieve any pressure of an over-stocked Labour market, the oppor-

tunity should be taken (a) to raise the school-leaving age to 16; (b) to increase the number of bursaries for Secondary and Higher Education; and (c) to shorten the hours of labour of all young persons to enable them to attend technical and other classes in the day-time;

(v.) That wherever practicable the hours of labour should be reduced to not more than 48 per week, without reduction of the standard rates of wages; and that legislation should be introduced accordingly.

#### THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

(i.) That it is of supreme national importance that there should not be any degradation of the standard of life of the population; and it is accordingly the duty of the Government to see to it that, when peace comes, the standard rates of wages in all trades should, relatively to the cost of living, be fully maintained;

(ii.) That it should be made clear to employers that any attempt to reduce the customary rates of wages when peace comes, or to take advantage of the dislocation of demobilization to worsen the conditions of labour, will certainly lead to embittered industrial strife, which will be in the highest degree detrimental to the national interests; and the Government should therefore take steps to avert such a calamity;

(iii.) That the Government should not only, as the greatest employer of labour, set a good example in this respect, but should also seek to influence employers by proclaiming in advance that it will not attempt to lower the standard rates or conditions in public employment, by announcing that it will insist on the most rigorous observance of the Fair Wages Clause in public contracts, and by recommending every Local Authority to adopt the same policy.

#### THE LEGAL MINIMUM WAGE.

(i.) That the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act should be maintained in force, and suitably amended so as to ensure greater uniformity of conditions among the several districts, and so as to make the District Minimum in all cases an effective reality;

(ii.) That, in view of the fact that many millions of wage-earners, notably women, carmen, agricultural labourers, and workmen in various occupations, are unable by combination to obtain wages adequate for decent maintenance in health, the Trade Boards Act should be amended and made to apply to all industrial employments in which the bulk of those employed obtain less than 30s. per week;

(iii.) That this minimum of not less than 30s. per week be a statutory minimum for all trades.

#### THE NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

(i.) That the Conference most emphatically protests against the railways, which are under Government control, being handed back after the War to the control of the shareholders, whose only interest is that of extracting the largest possible dividend;

(ii.) The Conference asks that the partial nationalization which has taken place should be completed and extended to those canals which are still outside railway control; that the shareholders should be got rid of by taking over their present property at its fair market value; and that the transformation of the railways and canals into a unified public service of transport and

communication, administered solely in the public interest, with arrangements for the participation in the managements, both local and central, of all grades of employees, should be one of the first tasks of the Government after the War.

#### THE NATIONALIZATION OF MINES.

(i.) That, in the opinion of this Conference, the time has come when this country should no longer be dependent for its coal supply on a small number of capitalist colliery proprietors, coal merchants and dealers, among whom there is an increasing tendency to combinations and price-arrangements, by which the consumer is made to pay a quite unnecessary price for coal; and that the Government should at once take over all coal and other mines, work them as a national enterprise, and appropriate to the nation all rents and wayleaves;

(ii.) That, in organizing the nation's coal supply on the basis of production for use instead of production for profit, due arrangements should be made for the participation in the management, both local and central, of the employees of all grades;

(iii.) That the Government Coal Department might undertake the supply for export and shipping, the Local Authorities, and all industrial consumers of any magnitude, delivering the coal for domestic consumption to any railway station at a fixed price, as unalterable and as uniform as that of the postage stamp, for retailing and delivery at a fixed additional charge just covering cost.

#### AGRICULTURE.

(i.) That the present arrangements for the production and distribution of food in this country amount to nothing short of a national disgrace, and must be radically altered without delay;

(ii.) That it is imperative that the Government should promptly resume control of the nation's agricultural land, and organize its utilization, not for rent, not for game, not for the social amenity of a small social class, not even for obtaining the largest percentage on the capital employed, but solely with a view to the production of the largest possible proportion of the foodstuffs required by the population of these islands at a price not exceeding that for which they can be brought from other lands;

(iii.) That this can probably best be attained by a combination of (a) Government farms, administered on a large scale, with the utmost use of machinery; (b) small holdings made accessible to practical agriculturists; (c) municipal enterprises in agriculture, in conjunction with municipal institutions of various kinds, milk depots, sewage works, &c.; (d) farms let to co-operative societies and other tenants, under covenants requiring the kind of cultivation desired;

(iv.) That under all systems the agricultural labourer must be secured a decent cottage, an allotment, and a living wage;

(v.) That the distribution of foodstuffs in the towns—from milk and meat to bread and vegetables—should be taken out of the hands of the present multiplicity of dealers and shopkeepers, and organized by democratic consumers, co-operative societies, and the Local Authorities working in conjunction.

#### TAXATION.

(i.) That, in view of the enormous debts contracted during the War and of the

necessity to lighten national financial burdens in order to enable the country to compete successfully on the markets of the world so soon as peace comes, this Conference demands that an equitable system of conscription of accumulated wealth should be put into operation forthwith, believing that no system of income-tax or excess profits duties will yield enough to free the country from oppressive debts, and that any attempt to tax food or the other necessities of life would be unjust and ruinous to the masses of the people;

(ii.) That the only solution of the difficulties that have arisen is mainly from direct taxation and imposts upon luxuries, and that the taxation upon unearned incomes should be substantially increased and graded so that on the higher scales it should be not less than 15s. in the pound;

(iii.) That the whole system of land taxation should be revised so that effect should be given to the fact that the land of the nation, which has been defended by the lives and sufferings of its people, shall belong to the nation and be used for the nation's benefit;

(iv.) That, as during the War the Government has had to come to the assistance of the banking institutions of the country, and that it has been found necessary to pay very high rates for the money raised, adding considerably to the annual burden resulting from the War, every effort should be made to nationalize the banking system of the country in order to free the community from private exploitation.

#### FRANCHISE.

(i.) That this Conference declares that the War has made obsolete all our past system of enfranchisement and registration;

(ii.) That the only solution of the difficulties that have arisen is adult suffrage, including women;

(iii.) That registration should be so conducted that every properly qualified person should have the opportunity to vote at elections, and that this entails both a short period of qualification and continuous registration;

(iv.) That the soldiers and munition workers should not only have the right of voting conferred upon them, but that arrangements should be made by which that right can be exercised, including the provision of facilities for all candidates to put their views fairly before these electors; and that as far as possible similar arrangements should be made for the convenience of other electors necessarily absent from their constituencies;

(v.) That redistribution of electorates should take place at once;

(vi.) That no election conducted on the present register, or before the above changes have been made, can return a Parliament which represents the nation.

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We shall be glad to receive the views of readers upon the schemes and suggestions for Reconstruction published in the pages of *The Athenæum*.

## Reviews.

## CURRENT ENGLISH CRITICISM.

On the paper cover of the second book in our list, 'The Moderns,' Mr. Freeman's publisher states: "These brilliant essays represent the most comprehensive and searching critical survey of modern literary influences that has hitherto been attempted." With the deletion of the word "comprehensive," to which neither book has any claim, this dangerous sentence might justly have been applied to Dixon Scott's 'Men of Letters.' It is disconcerting as an introduction to Mr. Freeman, whose book is a collection of the safe and obvious, and neither alarming nor very illuminating papers one would expect to hear read before any intelligent literary society. Had we not been told to look out for brilliance, we might have been less disappointed. To be perfectly fair, we ought perhaps not to have come to Mr. Freeman fresh from reading Dixon Scott, whose publishers, however, did not raise our expectations by any announcement whatever.

One of the most serious losses due to the War has been the death of Dixon Scott. Any person familiar with the statistics of literary history knows that fine critics are even more rare than fine poets or novelists. Critics take time to ripen, and Dixon Scott died at the age of 35. It is usually foolish to talk about what a man might have done had he lived; but it is worth while remarking that Scott died at an earlier age than Francis Thompson, of whom his brilliant phrases often remind us, and that the essays entitled 'Men of Letters,' though they were originally journalism and were only in part recast for publication as a book, are worth permanently treasuring, no small amount of their appeal being in their very immaturity, their daring, and the spirit of the young seeker and experimenter that informs them. Scott was not merely an acute critic or interpreter, or that commonplace of to-day, the good impressionist. He was one of those who penetrate through the book into the mind of the author, and show how it works. Like Sainte-Beuve, he saturated himself so completely in the man he was studying that he ended his personality, the interpretation thus resulting being the product of two minds, the author's and the critic's, both working as it were in concert. Few reviewers ever attain this complete grasp of their subject—of course, Dixon Scott often failed to attain it—in which they become intellectually the superior of the writer criticized, not in the offensive way dear to the old-fashioned censor of

*Men of Letters.* By Dixon Scott. With an Introduction by Max Beerbohm. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. net.)

*The Moderns: Essays in Literary Criticism.* By John Freeman. (Robert Scott, 6s. net.)

*The Rudiments of Criticism.* By E. A. Greening Lamborn. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

letters, but by dint of modest and persevering inquiry. How deeply Dixon Scott insinuated himself into the very brain of Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Kipling, Sir James Barrie, and Henry James, is witnessed by the fact that, though he has a style of his own, each several essay is coloured with the style of the author that he is studying. Surely this from the paper on Henry James is the veritable Jacobean prose:—

"And verily—loitering for a last time between aisle and ambulatory, straying anew through these charged, beloved nooks—something (it seemed to me) did suddenly ring out, and go ringing and winging from entrance to altar, up to clerestory from choir, leaving in its wake a string of lasting echoes, like a bird kindling living points of flame. It sounds absurd—but that was the sensation. There in an instant the essential design flashed up simplified—a lucid pattern piercing all the traceries—as plain as the plan of a house. And it kindled the place doubly: it gave it the queerest air of home."

The whole essay is like that, and it is the same with the others, such as this impression of Mr. Masefield's rhythms:—

"The periods rattle like drum-taps. The small bright pictures flash intensely. There is something hypnotic in the recurrent tick and flash. A kind of trance exalts the onlooker, he lacks the cleansing power of vision, he is granted the happiness of illusion perfectly fulfilled."

Scott's own style is extraordinary. It might be described as literary journalism, that is, it is not too good for journalism, and never too bad for literature. Had he lived a few centuries ago, he would have been a leader among the Euphuists. His diction abounds with paromoion, polyptoton, and the other technical devices. But he uses these decorations, not on a system, but with a careless ease and affluence that must have swept like a Paetolian flood across the news-sheet, breaking into gleaming epigrams, then rushing or lingering with grave rhythm or colloquial abandon. There is no room to quote anything but an epigram or two. Of Mr. Bernard Shaw: "His heart is in the right place; it is only his tongue that has gone wrong; it has taken a permanent twist into his cheek." Sir James Barrie "made a raid on Posterity, and caught it when young, and he will probably remain its accepted leader for life." Of Henry James's characters: "It is their very joy in life that makes their days all Days of Judgment." Mr. Masefield "became dreamy, and the colour faded from his work. For a man must be wide-awake to see visions."

There is a pleasing colloquialism about Scott's epigrams; in fact, his Euphuism is saved—almost from being recognized—by its colloquial quality. But it is there all the same, one of the most unmistakable marks being the lavish alliteration, which runs to excesses Lyly himself would have deprecated in "the first defence of offensiveness, filially feeding into and fortifying the falsity by which it was primarily fed."

Epigram as often as not is based on paradox, and Scott employed paradox with dexterous art. With him it is not verbal

or logical pyrotechny. It is an instrument—or at any rate a means, of analysis; a way of attaining truths by inversion. The titles he chooses are paradoxes, and they are plain labels of the problems envisaged—'The Innocence of Bernard Shaw,' 'The Meekness of Mr. Rudyard Kipling,' 'The Artlessness of Mr. H. G. Wells,' 'The Homeliness of Browning.' Each paper is

"another instance of the great truth that you must be humble if you would prevail, innocent in order to grow wise; and that, in the arts especially, a man must lose himself to find his way, resign ambition to succeed, and turn his back on the world if he would see and serve it aright."

The failure of paradox corresponds to that which, Scott says, attends excessive effort after neatness and clearness: "The clearness of a system is a proof of incompleteness... definition is only gained by blurring truth." His formulas for Shaw, James, Kipling, Barrie, are right, but incomplete. He says of Mr. Wells's genius that it is "far too big to be packed into a definition"—a remark that applies still more forcibly to the others. But paradox is useful when it points out that the essential Shaw is "eager, idealistic, impulsive, romantic," that "his Socialism has made him unsociable," and that he makes a huge mistake in speaking of his persistence in Socialist propaganda when he says: "I never once lost touch with the real world." Most ingenious is the explanation of Sir James Barrie, who "feared sentiment because, being a Scot, he loved the seductive thing too well." Destiny was on the point of marking his forehead with the dreadful sign S. B. when

"he left reality behind him and leapt into the land where he could satisfy his wicked craving without shame—the land where prettiness is proper and make-believe is truth—where the official language is entirely formed of Words We Have No Concern With, and a kiss is no more thought of than—a thimble."

Mr. Freeman says: "We have never known any one praise Mr. Shaw's prose-style." He should have said "except Dixon Scott," who, rightly in our opinion, calls it

"the very finest example in the whole range of English letters of prose written to be uttered with physical forcibleness on the rapid levels of man-to-man speech,"

and yet having balance, rhythm, and picturesqueness.

Mr. Freeman has a few good sayings, like his description of Mr. James Huneker as "a literary sharpshooter." We agree with most of his assessments; not with his view that Mr. Hardy is a greater poet than novelist, but certainly with the verdict that M. Maeterlinck is not really a mystic, that his essays are far from profound, and the genius of his plays is to create "an impression for its own sake, an impression of pure sorrow, love, terror." Dixon Scott would not agree that Henry James's characters "are citizens of a city where the unexpected always happens, and nothing is impossible

but the normal." That is an example of the paradox that has no justifying utility. Mr. Freeman objects to the doctrine of the ironic sport of the gods with Tess:—

"If the rule is ironic, let the irony be overcome by that ever-sufficient retort to subtle ironists—unconsciousness. Irony unadmitted is irony defeated; but irony perceived and acquiesced in, is the bitterest recognition which humanity can concede."

True, but Mr. Hardy was not writing for the gods. And what is there "pernicious" in Tennyson's well-known lines on "honest doubt"?

Mr. Freeman rebukes Mr. Wells for having "fallen into a habit of thinking in words"—what else could he think in, not being a mathematician or a plastic artist? But we are afraid Mr. Freeman thinks in phrases, or he would not be guilty of the elaborate self-contradiction in the following sentence:—

"It is not unbelievable that a man should barter his political career for a triumphant passion, or that he should rail at the world because there is no way of securing the triumph of passion save at the expense of his career; but it is almost incredible that a man of Remington's intelligence should deliberately choose the thing he felt most burningly necessary, yet still shoot male-diction at the world for giving him the choice."

If the views expounded in Mr. Lamborn's modest book on 'The Rudiments of Criticism,' were taken to heart by teachers, there might be fewer superfluous poets in the next generation, but an enormously larger body of intelligent readers of poetry. What is wrong is that the appreciation of poetry, or of any sort of literature as literature, is either not taught at all, or taught as the classics have been taught:—

"Instead of criticism we have pure dialectical analysis, so that little boys who once cursed Vergil and all his works for his grammatical complexities, now hate Keats and all his because they cannot explain his meaning to their taskmasters."

Mr. Lamborn is evidently an experienced teacher, and an understanding one. He points out that for young pupils poetry must be read aloud, and the full emotional sound-value given: "If a child does it in his reading there is no need to ask him—always a dangerous and often a deadly thing—to 'explain' the meaning." Mr. Lamborn explains poetry as if it had nothing to do with thought—in the violence of his reaction against these methods. "Poetry is Music," "Poetry is Formal Beauty," are two of his chapter-headings. He may be right in emphasizing the emotional element for the purpose he has in view; but poetry devoid of thought would be poetry devoid of content. Call them what you will, sentiments, impressions, or ideas, in the things that poetry expresses thought and imagination are as indispensable as emotion; there can hardly be poetical emotion without them. The value of Mr. Lamborn's book, however, is not in its exposition of principles, but in the lucid and seductive way in which he shows why certain lines have charm, and in what that charm consists, whether it be rhythm, the music of

vowel and consonant, or the movement that accords with the emotional meaning; and why verses like Eliza Cook's have nothing but a spurious substitute. His taste is unerring; and, to judge by the examples of children's exercises produced by his own pupils, his method of cultivating a genuine appreciation and love of the best poetry has already been justified by results.

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#### AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP OF TO-DAY.

FOR many years the most thorough and painstaking work in the investigation of sources and the textual and bibliographical study of English literature has proceeded from American Universities, and if this is due to superior endowment of research, the advantage in the immediate future is likely to be still with the Americans. The records of recent book sales bear witness to the transit of both manuscripts and unique copies of printed books across the Atlantic. Most of these go no doubt into the collections of rich bibliophiles, but no less surely the fine libraries of the Universities are growing, largely at our expense. Facilities for loans of books between distant libraries exist in America to an extent that would scandalize old-fashioned librarians over here. With the Bodleian and the British Museum on this side of the water, the centre of gravity may perhaps never be entirely shifted, and workers like Miss Scott and Miss McAfee will still have to draw on our resources. But the American student has at command all the materials for a complete training in research, he is imbued with high ideals of devotion and accuracy, and is well provided with the funds and the leisure necessary for realizing them.

The first two books on our list belong to the "Vassar Semi-Centennial Series," of which five volumes have now appeared, the other three being historical or scientific studies. Miss Scott's annotated bibliography of translations from the Italian during the period from the accession of Edward VI. to the Restoration has

*Elizabethan Translations from the Italian.* By Mary Augusta Scott. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.; London, Constable & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)

*Social Studies in English Literature.* By Laura Johnson Wylie. (Same publishers, 8s. 6d. net.)

*English Literature from 'Widsith' to the Death of Chaucer: a Source-Book.* By Allen R. Benham. (New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press; London, Milford, 10s. 6d. net.)

*Pepys on the Restoration Stage.* By Helen McAfee. (Same publishers, 12s. 6d. net.)

*Euphuës, the Anatomy of Wit; Euphuës and his England.* By John Lyly. Edited by Morris William Croll and Harry Clemons. (Routledge & Sons, 6s. net.)

*The Sonnets of Shakespeare.* Edited by Raymond Macdonald Alden. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.; London, Constable & Co., 11. 5s. net.)

occupied her more or less continuously from the winter of 1891-2, and is to a large extent complementary to Sir Sidney Lee's study, 'The French Renaissance in England.' She has chronicled 394 translations into English, and in addition 72 Italian and Latin publications in England. The works are arranged in eleven classes according to their literary form or the subject of the scientific treatises; each title is set out with bibliographical fullness, and the notes are packed with relevant information. It would take us too far from our subject, American contributions to scholarship, to discuss Miss Scott's introduction, which is a model of what such a preface should be, and makes quite clear to students the large extent of the Italianization of Elizabethan literature, and the importance of Italian influences in drama, science, education, and social life. No work on the Elizabethan age, in whatever field, will be able to dispense with this invaluable guide.

Miss Wylie's collection of 'Social Studies in English Literature' is a different sort of work. Its subjects are the English essay, George Crabbe, Wordsworth, and Shelley, its unity consisting in the general point of view, each being studied in his relations to social development. The best essays are those on Wordsworth and Shelley. On 'The Social Philosophy of Wordsworth' Miss Wylie develops the argument of M. Cestre that the poet's social philosophy, his radicalism, was shipwrecked through its lack of a theoretic foundation. It was "a passion and a sentiment rather than a philosophy," and his "deep-rooted distrust of reason and all its works often made his views on particular questions to the last degree reactionary." This is the only one of the books under review—the others are only in part original—that revives our old complaint about the studied dullness of much American writing. Is the American undergraduate taught to repress personality? At any rate, we could name professors who write in a way so abstract and colourless that it is difficult to keep one's attention fixed for two pages together. They are so afraid of being suspected of "fine writing" that they shun raciness, life, and force like the plague. But in trying to avoid affectation they fall into a more deadly form of it, the affectation of blameless propriety, unassuming mediocrity, which is dullness personified. It is like the fetish of "good form," which will not allow the Englishman to be himself:—

"In this age, perplexed and under a decent conformity profoundly skeptical in temper, Shelley, like Wordsworth, appealed to the generous-minded by presenting to them the twofold gospel of the supremacy of spiritual forces and the inherent right of mankind to happiness."

A most inoffensive sentence that, truly. One might glide over it without noticing how little that is tangible it conveys. But hundreds of such sentences in succession make you cry out at last for something more "arresting." Enthusiasm may be a kind of insanity

but insanity is sometimes allied to genius. Without it the literary researcher is a mere helot; and though we may be grateful for his usefulness, we have a right to be disappointed when it is almost as hard to read him as to do his work ourselves.

Prof. Benham describes his selections from English literature down to the age of Chaucer as a source-book, not an anthology or a textbook. His object is to illustrate literary history by quoting passages from contemporary authors which give the background, political, social and industrial, cultural, linguistic, literary, and personal, of each successive age. It is noticeable that politics and society come first in his list of backgrounds; and when his actual selection is considered, it appears that he has throughout been interested more in history in the ordinary sense than in the mental and spiritual influences that are the real basis of fine literature. If the book is meant for students of literature, it would surely have been better to give the original texts as well as the translation into modern English, which is singularly unattractive, and has many of the repellent features alluded to in our preceding paragraph, with distressing examples of American spelling as well. We object to a classical piece of English literature being referred to as Chaucer's "Prolog."

It was well worth while bringing together in a single volume the numerous observations in Pepys's 'Diary' on plays and actors. Pepys may have been a poor critic, but he was a marvellous observer, and his remarks represent the point of view of the man in the street, who was not a Puritan, like Evelyn, and expressed his feelings frankly and without prejudice. Far from being a superfluous piece of book-making, Miss McAfee's selections entitled 'Pepys on the Restoration Stage' form an interesting chapter in the history of popular taste and culture, as well as a mass of useful information, not only on plays, but also on their production on the stage, and the reception accorded them in the period 1660-70, following the reopening of the theatres after the Puritan interregnum, when the dramatic art was entering on a new life. The book is handsomely presented, and the printing is excellent. The three essays forming the introduction are interesting and informative.

By no means the least important of the six works before us is the new edition of Lyly's 'Euphues,' in which Mr. Clemons furnishes the first text in modern spelling and punctuation, and Dr. Croll supplies an introduction that will be a landmark in the study of Euphuism. The subject has not been neglected of recent years, witness among others the learned work of Mr. R. W. Bond and M. Feuillerat. The French critic traced the schemata, the figures of sound, such as parison and paromoion, characterizing Lyly's style, to Isocrates; and the general opinion of scholars now is that these rhetorical

devices were the outcome of humanis endeavours to model English prose upon the more ornate classical writers. Dr. Croll, on the contrary, finds the immediate source of the word-schemes in mediæval literature, especially devotional works, lives of saints, and contemplative treatises. It was not a new classical tradition introduced by the Renaissance, but a continuous tradition due to the fact that the sixteenth century kept up its reading of mediæval books. Dr. Croll's scholarly and well-knit introduction points out sources that were overlooked by M. Feuillerat, and makes good his case that the history of Euphuism was even more complicated than that critic was aware. The arguments in the introduction are reinforced by the excellent foot-notes, which deal also with textual and other difficulties. The youthful critic who in a recent notice of this book in a daily paper described 'Euphues' as "the butt, the derision of the whole world," "the most preposterous nonsense ever written," and "the immature literary exercise of a sixteenth-century young undergraduate stylist in cotton wool," may think Dr. Croll's and Mr. Clemons's industry a waste of labour. There is no need to maintain the contrary for the benefit of readers of *The Athenæum*; but what would Lyly think of the manners and diction of this modern "stylist"?

Mr. Alden in 'The Sonnets of Shakespeare' has provided a variorum edition. He has sought "to represent substantially all comment which was susceptible of being normalized to the plan of the book," including much with which he has little sympathy. But he has ignored almost entirely interpretation of the kind that he calls mystical or esoteric. He has "listened to all the schools of interpretation without having become a proselyte of any," and having spent years with the 'Sonnets,' he still finds himself without a revelation. This is virtue on the part of an editor who has not required the spur of partisan enthusiasm to do his work with zeal and the thoroughness characteristic of his countrymen. He has given the results of all previous work upon the text, with discussion of the readings not accepted, and not too conservative a tendency in his own selection. General criticism, history of the texts, the arrangement of the sonnets, their dates of composition, sources and analogues, and musical settings, are topics relegated to a full appendix, where also appears a bibliography ending with the year 1915. The work is produced in a form worthy of its importance, as the best edition of the 'Sonnets' for the serious student.

These six volumes are, on the whole, a very favourable representation of the sound, if sometimes in form rather unprepossessing, scholarship which America has contributed during the last decade and more to the study of English letters. The critical works produced on our side, which we have considered in another

article, show more frequent flashes of critical intuition and more brilliance of style. If the insight of such an interpreter as Dixon Scott could imaginably be combined with the steady application and the grasp of detail which mark the American scholar, the ideal critic would at last be evolved.

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#### ANOTHER PANACEA.

AND Mr. Higham knew it all the time. He could not persuade people to believe he knew it, so now he has written a book, and we can all learn the great secret. The blame for our national evils, whether due to ignorance of health laws, bad education, "jaundiced views" in politics, or stupidities in administration, henceforward lies at our own door. We cannot plead ignorance from now on. All these things and more also will cease from troubling if only we realize how we fail to secure 'Scientific Distribution.'

No, Mr. Economist, we do not mean what you mean. 'Scientific Distribution' has nothing to do with the relation between needs and the supply of products to satisfy them. Scientific distribution is the science of "Making Known," now first presented to a scientific age by Mr. Higham. It used to be called advertising, but that word got associations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which must now be dropped. In the eighteenth century "rogues made temporary fortunes out of unsophisticated readers" (p. 29). "All sorts of fraudulent people used advertisement to make big fortunes in the middle of the nineteenth century" (p. 36). That is very unfortunate, and now that things have altered let us alter the name also. It was a mistake on Mr. Higham's part to dwell on this early and now, let us hope, forgotten history. "Those whose eyes and ears were widest open, those with the longest tongues, with the strongest passion to acquire, the most acute desire to go one better than their neighbours," were the advertisers of the days when Stonehenge was the gathering place of the people of this land. So we learn on p. 14, and it is with a shock that we read on p. 15 that "there is no difference between such early advertising and the advertising of to-day, except that the former was haphazard... and the latter is more or less organized." We repeat, Mr. Higham really should not dwell on these things. Perhaps he was driven to it, however, for the advertising genius of to-day "must have the most exacting standard of honour" (p. 84). But we feel it almost ruins our faith in the success of the methods of improving our social welfare which we are urged to adopt.

"When a few salient well-tabulated facts... glare at every man and woman in big type from the pages of their favourite

\*Scientific Distribution. By Charles Frederick Higham. (Nisbet & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

journal for a week, a nasty suspicion would be left in their minds that those facts were true."

That is so, and the result is precisely the same when the "facts" are of the kind we have become accustomed to in the gutter press. It is one of the weaknesses of human mentality, emphasized perhaps in a busy age by the lack of time for reflection, that if a thing is repeated often enough and dogmatically enough, it stands a good chance of being believed. Advertising takes advantage of this weakness: the advertising expert knows something of psychology. *Répétez sans cesse!* was a maxim of early nineteenth-century educationalists, and advertising is apparently at the same stage. At any rate, nothing in this book evinces an acquaintance on Mr. Higham's part with anything more advanced. When he proposes to apply "scientific" methods to the solution of complex problems such as Home Rule, Women's Suffrage, or Tariff Reform, he gets completely out of his depth. *Naïveté* can go no further than his suggestion that he would reduce each of these to one great fundamental principle, advertise the main points for a few weeks, and so presumably, settle the difficulties out of hand. The differences between Capital and Labour are to be settled by "two good advertising men, acting as barristers, one for each side." But it is useless quoting further. Politicians are keenly aware of the dangers that face a democratic nation from the fact that unscrupulous people are willing to use Mr. Higham's methods in order to damn a policy, a statesman, or a government, to suggest the false and hide the truth, to push mean interests at the expense of the general good. They will find nothing new in this book, and no further analysis of the problems of creating or ascertaining the popular will than has been done by every thoughtful man in politics for a generation. The book contains some interesting historical notes, rather sloppily strung together, some psychological platitudes, and much glorification of the "advertising expert."

The reviewer can only suggest that, after cutting out the prejudicial history, advertising experts might reprint the work in a startling or at least a striking manner, with all the advantages that type manipulation can give, and distribute it gratis in order to advertise advertising.

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#### THE EMPIRE AND THE FUTURE.

THIS is the title of a slim volume\* containing a series of lectures delivered in the University of London, King's College. Mr. Steel-Maitland contributes an Introduction. Dr. M. E. Sadler deals with 'The Universities and the War.' Sir Charles Lucas treats of 'Empire and Democracy.' The Master of Balliol discourses on 'The People and the Duties of Empire.' 'Imperial Administration' is in the capable hands of Dr. H. A. L. Fisher.

\**The Empire and the Future.* (Macmillan & Co., 2s. net.)

Mr. Philip Kerr is on his own ground, dealing with 'Commonwealth and Empire.' The volume is fittingly closed by Mr. G. R. Parkin's address on 'The Duty of the Empire to the World.' The contributors are sufficiently well known to convince the reader that the book is well worth perusal, and there is no single work we would more strongly recommend to those interested in the future of the British Commonwealth than this little volume. Indeed, we regard it as an excellent introduction to the study of the problems of Imperial Reconstruction. It contains no cut-and-dried schemes; its value lies rather in providing a background for schemes of Reconstruction.

No simple formula, no single scheme, is sufficient; we need a way of life, and a clear outlook upon the developing problems of the Empire. Hence the important part which British Universities, and equally Colonial Universities, must play in helping us to understanding. "It is a new social ideal," writes Dr. Sadler, "which will form the background of some of the chief studies of our Universities during the next generation." It is possible that the lecturers do not see eye to eye on all the problems of Empire; but that is no drawback. The book is valuable because it brings together the views of people of different experience upon the underlying principles of the British Commonwealth, the work it is doing, the road it has still to traverse, and the duty it owes to the world.

There was a time not very long ago when Imperialism was a truculent creed, little different in the mouths of some of its supporters, as Mr. Kerr reminds us, from the German conception of Empire. But the lecturers who contribute to 'The Empire and the Future' do not breathe the spirit of an arrogant Imperialism. Their Imperialism is not a form of intoxication with the pride of possession, but rather a belief in the high duties which that possession implies. The record of the British Empire will stand favourable comparison with the history of other Empires. It has made many blunders in the past—what State has not? Its policy at times has been unenlightened, but no more unenlightened than that of other States. But the value of the British Commonwealth to the world rests upon the principles of justice and freedom which have in the main governed its growth, and govern it to-day. They are principles not easily applied to human societies at every stage of political and economic evolution, as Mr. Fisher shows clearly in dealing with Imperial administration. As a great object-lesson in democratic development the Empire stands unrivalled. Its growth is far from complete; we have to learn how best to continue it; we have further to learn our duty to our neighbours. As Mr. Parkin says:

"We must give convincing proof that we hold the place we have gained in trust for the good of the world, and not merely to satisfy our own selfish interests. To give that convincing proof will be no easy task.

The path of highest duty is ever a difficult one to travel. It is often said that a change of heart in the German people is the only thing that will bring ultimate peace to Europe. It may be said with absolute confidence and equal truth that some change of heart in ourselves will be required to fit us fully for the work of that new world upon which mankind will enter when the present struggle is over."

If we are to build the Empire aright, and if it is to fulfil its duty to the world, then we must strengthen the new sense of solidarity and community of interest which has come home to the peoples of the Commonwealth during the War. The Master of Balliol reminds us of a statement of Machiavelli, "one of the least sentimental of observers," that "He who builds on the people builds on the rock." Imperialism, if we are to keep a term with evil associations, must become thoroughly democratic. For true democracy does not stop short at the nation, or the far-flung Empire; it embraces the world. The British Commonwealth will fulfil its purpose in the world, and its duty to the world, only when the rank and file of its population realize their citizenship of it, and when the spirit of democracy casts out the devils of apathy, ignorance, and worldly pride.

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#### CAPITAL, LABOUR, AND THE STATE.

THE pamphlet before us\* illustrates the significant fact that people not directly concerned with industry are deeply interested in its future, and that those who are concerned are questioning the old system. Dr. Cyril Norwood's address is the speech of an interested and anxious layman. He lectures both sides—employers and workpeople. Restriction of output will be a grave danger after the War, but by its abolition the workers "may be duped, either by the reduction of piece-work (rates) or in other ways." "There is probably a real...demand" on the part of Labour "to have a voice in the arrangement of factories and the arrangement of the conditions under which the work is done." Here, Dr. Norwood suggests, are questions which could be solved by "honest conference on both sides." When he comes to deal with the constructive side his suggestions are too strongly influenced by his zeal for tidying up industry and syndicating it.

"I say, not only recognize the Trade Unions, but compel every worker to belong to his Union....And if no Trade Union exists, form one and enroll all the members in that industry within it. Equally in every industry associate the employers. Do not let a single employer operate in an industry unless he is a member of the Employers' Association. And then work steadily to federate the industry, and govern it by a Council on which are represented the employers, workpeople, and the State—the three elements vitally concerned. Equally I

\**The Relations of Capital, Labour, and the State.* (Bristol, Arrowsmith, 6d. net.)



would have every large industrial establishment directed by representatives of the same three elements" (pp. 8 and 9).

We take the strongest objection to compulsory unionism among either work-people or employers. The only kind of association which is likely to be really effective is one which its members have joined because they desired to join, having been convinced of its value. Trade-union organization and structure apparently present no difficulties to Dr. Norwood; but we can assure him that these questions are not so simple as they appear. Syndication is practical politics only in industries which are already well organized; many industries are still in a rudimentary stage of evolution and are unsuitable for federation, unless it is to be achieved by the institution of a great bureaucracy. We think also that experience will show that the State should safeguard itself by general regulations and statutes rather than by detailed interference in the Councils of industry, or in the administration of particular firms. As Dr. Norwood says, "we must find the road to co-operation in industry"; but the road is a long one, with far more stiles to be climbed than his address supposes. Still, it is a point gained that the outside public should be saying plain straightforward things regarding the conduct of industry, and to employers too!

The reprint of the address is followed by a letter from Ald. F. Sheppard of the Boot Operatives' Union: "Employers must realize that they are not the only ones to lay down terms and conditions... men must be taken more fully into their confidence." The pamphlet also contains a letter by Mr. T. B. Johnston of the Bristol Pottery to the Reconstruction Committee. The proposals he submits to the Government include compulsory unionism for both employers and employees, compulsory arbitration, the establishment of District Wage Boards to fix minimum rates of wages for the lowest class of unskilled labour, a protective tariff, an anti-dumping law, and "a scientific excess profits tax," the regulation of wholesale and retail selling prices by means of gross price lists adopted by the manufacturers and discounts to traders which shall allow a fair margin of profit, and "the adoption of the French system of acceptances for the purpose of providing increased capital." The first point we have already referred to; compulsory arbitration we believe to be highly undesirable in the best interests of industry. The term "District Wage Boards" we do not understand. We are not clear whether Mr. Johnston is suggesting local minima, irrespective of the kind of employment, or local minima established by trades. Either seems to us unsatisfactory. The alternative we suggest is a national minimum for each industry, on the Trade Board plan. What tariffs are "reasonable" is a highly controversial point. A permanent anti-dumping law might conceivably become a premium on inefficiency in this

country. "A scientific excess profits tax" is a contradiction in terms. The excess profits tax is altogether unscientific. The income tax may be made to serve the same ends much more "scientifically." There can be no objection to the regulation of prices, provided the consumer is not fleeced; but to suggest that the manufacturers should determine the price at which wholesale and retail dealers must sell seems to savour of a high-handed interference, which the manufacturers themselves would resent if such conditions were imposed upon them by those who provided their raw materials. With regard to Mr. Johnston's last point, we doubt whether the French system of acceptances is really any better than the system of overdrafts, which is on the whole simpler, and one to which industry is accustomed, though there is no reason why the use of bills should not be extended.

The pamphlet closes with an article on Property and the State, by the managing director of the Kitson Empire Lighting Co. The main point he makes is that private ownership in its original meaning is beginning to be recognized more and more as an anomaly, as a possible menace to the community. "We are now," he says, "rapidly approaching a condition when private ownership will be transformed into or limited to public trusteeship." Mr. Kitson concludes that the "hostile character" of trade will be much intensified after the War. The great need is organization. "And organization to be effective must be concentrated in few hands. How can this be accomplished except through the State?" This is the materialist case for State bureaucracy, than which nothing could be worse!

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#### ART AND FICTION.

SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND'S book, 'The Silver Chain' (a new departure at his age), is interesting, not so much for itself as for the points it suggests. In itself it is a rather long-drawn, leisurely story, showing a certain perfunctoriness in the transition passages—the stages of the road between the places where the writer loves to rest and to discourse on all that pleases his eye and taste. Egypt interests him as an artist, but not to any excessive measure; he is even inaccurate at times: Moses' Well, for example, is near Suez, not in Cairo; the Bab-el-Zuweilah faces more south than east, and certainly does not lead straight on to the desert—even the "backyard" desert of the Tombs of the Caliphs; also we are convinced that 'Tristan and Isolde' was not given in Cairo before, at least, 1907 or 1908; the so-called artistic society into whose hands Cairo opera was entrusted in

*The Silver Chain: a Satire on Convention.*  
By Sir William Richmond. (Palmer & Hayward, 6/- net.)

the days of which Sir William speaks never rose to such heights. Taking it all round, we may say that Sir William certainly achieves that combination of minor colour-tones which is Egypt; but his achievement is the unconscious outcome of his mental attitude towards Egypt. For Italy that attitude is totally different: Italy is in harmony with Sir William's ideas—with the actual colour and atmosphere of his life-work; looking at his pictures, even at the St. Paul's mosaics, we can understand how both the breadth and the detail of Italy fascinate him.

The story as a whole and as a piece of authorship has less individuality; there are a few good aphorisms; but there is little real satire, in spite of the sub-title; rather is there mild and reproachful contrast between the drab colour and life of English towns and the light and vivid movement of Italy. The plot, somewhat vague and complex, is the work of a man who has set himself to construct a story rather than to illustrate a definite theme; incidents and episodes are full of life, observation, and personal enthusiasm; but the book, as a book, has not the impersonal keenness of the modern "professional" novelist; it is more a work of self-imposed duty, interspersed with passages of personal and self-revealing pleasure.

It is interesting, too, to compare this book with the work in general of the late William de Morgan. There we have, perhaps, less of the duty and more of the pleasure—far more of the man himself. De Morgan's plots were, of course, complex and elaborately worked out to the last degree; that was the pleasure of one who revelled in intricacies and their solution. His characterization was vivid, true, perfected to the smallest detail; that was his observation and delight in the types of men and women he had known and seen. Aphorism and epigram were frequent and acute, with the brilliancy, not of a professional wit, but of a man whose frequent and rapidly crystallized thoughts on life, great and small, came out in his writing as they did in his conversation. His books, though they crowded the one on the other (his last ten years of life were full of work), had somehow the same quality of leisure as 'The Silver Chain,' just as they had the same element of carefully devised story coupled with spontaneous self-revelation on occasion. But De Morgan was far more of a writer. Nothing—neither painting (and, as every one knows, his wife, perhaps the last of the Pre-Raphaelites, may be said to have escorted his life and his thought with her work), nor even his own pottery, unique in its qualities—held him, we imagine, so strongly as that new and chance-discovered talent for the novel. But it was the novel of the Victorian era, not of the younger men of to-day; and in that at least is the strongest link between him and Sir William Richmond, and the best appeal, from both of them, to those who have knowledge and memory of that era, its repose, and its mode.

## The War and Wealth.

"A WAR to end war," said one. "That's a fatuous hope," said another. "A war of principle," said a third. "No, of wholly silly rivalries and fears," came the ready retort. "The Allies have one aim." "Nothing of the sort—one means, perhaps, but diverse ends."

Such is the maze discussion and thought have ranged for many a month. For all, however, who look ahead as well as behind, it is a war of Reconstruction. Whatever its essence, whatever its other effects, it has forced on us a revision of our theories, a remodelling of our intellectual furniture. Whether we clearly foresaw it, or vaguely feared it, or belonged to that more blessed group that saw it moving on, as we ourselves moved on, like some never-won horizon, it shook the spiritual ground from under our feet, leaving us to struggle towards some new *terra firma* of faith and outlook. All the elements that go to make up life must perforce submit themselves to a stern re-valuation. If Prussia were drunk with power, and loosed a wild tongue, was she not displaying, more than the world, a vice that nevertheless had in different measures captured the world? Were we not, all of us, tending fast towards a blindness that knew not welfare from wealth, that measured human greatness by the standard of the acre and the pint-pot, that killed the soul to bloat, and to blast, the body?

If these be hard words, all good men felt, in the background of consciousness, the stirring of the thoughts which they represent. With views widely diverse, they could not but feel that the world was in danger of confusing means with ends, methods with ideals, the material basis of existence with the superstructure of life. Deeper thought and more honest estimate were needed to retrieve the position, and the problem of post-war Reconstruction became a problem not only of graduating a re-arrangement which, if too speedy, must result in chaos and misery, but also of increasing social harmony and social justice, of realizing, for every creature, the opportunity to become the man God meant him to be.

Otherwise, the War was a blasphemy. We were not, we said, fighting for the miles and millions of empire—their preservation was incidental to a much bigger struggle for human happiness and liberty.

We are bound to take these thoughts and feelings at their face value. Let us point out briefly what seem to us their inevitable implications, the lessons, if you like, of the War. First and foremost, conditioning all the rest, is the fact that one cause has united Tory, Liberal, and Socialist. They must go further, sink all that comes of prejudice and obstinacy, and find and clear their maximum area of common ground. They all profess political and social hopes, and desire peace and reasonableness. They differ as to means and framework, but are bound by the common necessity of finding a *modus vivendi*, or rather of living together. Has the War located for them any patch of common ground?

The War has shown that materialism will produce, if itself already is not, a lie in the soul, that it fosters the passions that produce warfare; that lands, wealth, power, as criteria of the success of an empire, a nation, or a man, are false criteria, and contain within them the seeds of their own overthrow; that machinery quenches the spirit. Of course, we knew it all before. The great philosophers have said it. The

religion common to the belligerents has preached it for two thousand years. Why, we are fighting for justice and liberty, for human values, not economic. So be it, as long as we remember that the excessively obvious is not always the readily applied.

The War has also taught us that, united, we may increase our national demands up to a higher limit than most people thought possible. There are funds enough for almost any social purpose, if we want that purpose realized. We might, for instance, have been spending twice as much on education, if we had sufficiently wanted education. Not that taxation knows no limit, or that loans can be normal to a peace regime, but that an appreciable percentage of those goods and services which we have forgone to produce the machinery of war could easily, as a matter of finance, have been drawn on to realize the higher ends of peace. The only difference is that the unanimity and zeal now active against Germany are seldom, if ever, evident in calmer days.

But far more difficult lessons than these are involved. We repudiate might as the sole means of international arbitration—that is one of the ultimate reasons for which we are at war—but have never had it shown us quite so clearly that there is something wrong in making it fulfil that function in social life. The War has demonstrated that some forms of economic tug and pressure and conduct are anti-social: it has created circumstances in which a strike or a lockout may be a murderous crime, and "ca'canny" equally with "corner" and "hold-up" should be penal offences: it has made even moderate luxury questionably justifiable, since what at the moment is as useful to the nation as it is to me I ought willingly to resign to the national use. It is true these are temporary judgments, of which the validity depends on attendant conditions. But no condition can turn virtue into vice, or vice into virtue: rather it creates degrees and measures, accentuates and lessens. If it is *more* immoral under war than under peace conditions to exercise in certain ways a power given by luck, inheritance, merit, it remains immoral in peace-time to do so. If it is *more* just now than, say, in 1912, to tax *conjunctur*-gains, at least it was not unjust then. The only alternative judgment on the days and ways of peace must be "Not guilty, but with extenuating circumstances."

Here, again, the War has only made more vivid certain truths which we were beginning to realize earlier. Quite apart from all questions of method and policy—even of possibility—the feeling was growing that a world which admits excessive, not to say increasing, gaps between those who have and those who have not, in the spheres of wealth, security, opportunity, is a world for which every day is a crisis; that a world which uses too lightly or indulges too generously the claims of "legitimate expectation," "time-honoured right," and the like, is a world which is laying up trouble for itself at a geometric rate of increase; that a world which cannot afford souls as well as stomachs is in and by that fact damned and doomed.

Fortunately, we are not destroying wealth at the rate of 5,000,000*l.* per diem. The greater part of it we are merely redistributing. Nationally and individually, overtime and economy are meeting the bill, and there is little or no murmuring. The difference between a war burden and a peace burden is merely one of weight. It is the spirit which shoulders it, which creates and fosters unanimity to a high common end, that

must be preserved. It is no part of this brief paper to blame parties, advance methods, push views: it aims merely at suggesting things that are or ought to be true for all, for the group that is Britain. Those things would seem to be as follows. Wealth is largely a social, not an individual product—it cannot be a man's to do his will therewith. Crisis has shown, or rather shown up, its use and abuse. The war against poverty and disease, against all that protects irresponsibility and truncates opportunity, is as urgent as a war for national existence—nay, itself is such a war. And, like muck, wealth is no good unless it, and that of which it is the foundation, be spread. The taxable limit of the poor is soon reached, and therefore (in this perpetual warfare) wealth must bear, as it is now bearing, great burdens, shoulder huge responsibilities, willingly, to social and national ends. When ostentation has become matter for shame, and the use of merely economic strength matter for reproach, then will the War have proved its saving grace. When what all have worked and fought for is imparted to all, then is real victory won.

This, it is claimed, is common ground. Only as far as all realize it is there much hope. "La Patrie" is not only a cry of proud militarism, as France has taught us: it is the goal of political affection and justice. And it is attained when minds count for more than money, welfare for more than wealth.

F. W. C.

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## Music.

### 'LOUISE' AT THE ALDWYCH.

'LOUISE' was unquestionably worth giving to the London public. It is interesting and attractive as an opera; it is highly representative of France and certain aspects and instincts of French, and more particularly Parisian, life; and, lastly, it affords, by reason of that combination of romance and realism for which it is perhaps unique, a curious—and we may even say, inspiring—standard for comparison, both of thought and of language.

For the latter the advantage of the French tongue is at once conspicuous: we have only to note the difference between *Päris* (*Pärris* is the actual English sound) and *Päris*; the last gives the real emphasis and feeling, both for desire and for execration, and that instance is the key to others.

For the former—we of London cannot visualize the call of Paris to its outskirts and, indeed, to all France. We can imagine, if we know our Paris, the effect on Montmartre, high above the city, of that strange atmosphere, vivid with all the power of thought, impulse, instinct, youth, wit, *joie de vivre* in fact; no other city has, or can have, such an atmosphere. Nor can any other city present such a contrast as that between the intense home-love and contentment of the old couple, and the equally intense *joie de vivre* instinct—a very hunger and thirst—of their young daughter.

It may well be said that the opera does not aid us sufficiently. M. Charpentier, naturally, could leave much to the imagination of his Parisian hearers. To us, though the home scenes—Louise's house or, rather,

*appartement*—are convincing and sufficient, the rest is not enough. It conveys the dry bones and a little more—very little more. It certainly does not fulfil the atmosphere—that atmosphere which any Parisian would at once visualize merely by stepping the few paces from the Opéra Comique on to the Boulevards and glancing towards the Sacré Cœur, visible, or at least known, by any one of those narrow streets that lead thither opposite him.

It can be at once admitted that the Beecham Company did all they could. Miriam Licette and Mr. D'Oisly were admirable, vocally, as Louise and Julian; dramatically Mr. D'Oisly is too stolid, too quiet, and Miriam Licette is apt to neglect possibilities; excellent in her own home, she is far too restrained when with her lover.

The old couple were faultless: Mr. Ranalow—most versatile of singers—realized the part of the father to the full; Edith Clegg (who seems to be made for *les seconds rôles*, often even more important than the leading parts) was entirely the French working-woman, with all her prejudices and passions; and in the third act her entry and pose were as of a figure of destiny—exactly in the right note.

The chorus and subsidiary acting and singing were thorough—that is the mark of the company and of Sir Thomas's ambition. The only fault was the tendency (which we have noticed on other occasions) of Mr. Percy Pitt to drown his singers by undue orchestral vehemence.

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#### VERDI'S 'REQUIEM' AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The Verdi 'Requiem'—always interesting for the light it throws on Verdi's methods, inspiration, and transitions ('Aida' is more than indicated in certain episodes, so far as treatment is concerned), and especially impressive in these days—was, on the whole, well given on Saturday, Feb. 3.

The soloists were admirable. The Albert Hall, in spite of its echo, has such high acoustic qualities as to give the best possible emphasis to the intonations and effects of solo singers. This was evident with all four protagonists, not only in solo but in *ensemble*: 'Domine Jesu' was a fine example. In our opinion the 'Agnus Dei' suffers as a unison duet for female voices; we could wish it were either a soprano solo or a duet with a tenor.

The chorus was fair, but it needs some such choir as that of Leeds to reveal the full value of the work, and—we must say—some less academic conductor than Sir Frederick Bridge.

The translation is singularly inadequate, considering the splendour and dignity and pathos of the Latin. We should very much like to know, by the way, whether the writer of old meant by *pius* merely "good," or intended to convey the sense of obligation, bond, *religion* (to give the true meaning of the last word), to which appeal would seem to be made in the passage "Lux æterna. . . quia *pius* es."

## Correspondence.

### RELIGION AT THE FRONT.

In a recent article in *The Athenæum*\* the influence exerted by the War on the religious life and thought of Great Britain was analysed and appraised. If we are to attempt an intelligent forecast of the future of religion amongst us, the facts presented in that article must be supplemented, and an account taken of another most important, if not decisive factor—the attitude towards religion of our armies in the field.

On this head conflicting reports reach us. There are those who affirm the existence among our soldiers of a spontaneous and influential movement towards the Christian faith. Others assert that in the bulk men persevere in the habits and outlook of pre-war days. It is possible to explain the exaggerations of both of these assertions. Those who are responsible for the former are chiefly ecclesiastical dignitaries, religious journalists, who stay in the country for but a short period. They are restricted in their visits mainly to fixed camps. Special efforts are made to secure an audience. The men are confined within the bounds of the camp and are bored with the monotony of military routine. Some of them are waiting their call to proceed to the Front. It is not surprising that they crowd into the huts for such services, and are in the mood to be deeply impressed. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the impression thus made is either permanent or universal. Yet it would be equally a mistake to deny outright the existence of a religious movement. Though it does not manifest itself along the lines of the conventional "mission," it is nevertheless real.

It would be unnatural if it were otherwise. For man living under primitive conditions is incurringly religious. Confronted as he is with tremendous natural forces whose operations he cannot control or calculate, he inevitably posits behind those forces a personality like his own to whom he confides his menaced life. To secure deliverance through fellowship with the Divine is the root-impulse from which all religions grow.

To such primitive conditions our men in France have now returned. They are living in dens and caves of the earth, hiding from an ever-possible death. They are faced by forces which act in incalculable and capricious ways. The self-sufficiency and easy optimism bred by generations of peace are destroyed. Their daily experience is one of hairbreadth escapes and miraculous achievements. Their emotional nature is subject to an increasing strain and is correspondingly developed, while their critical faculties are held in almost complete suspense. Hence the primitive religious impulse resumes its sway. Men are driven almost universally to entrust their imperilled lives to the Divine Deliverer, who in answer to their prayer guarantees salvation. In cruder minds the dominating thought is physical self-preservation. In the more developed salvation signifies the conservation of personality and the victory of the ideal cause to which the personality is dedicated. However he may define his faith, the soldier on active service finds it natural and almost necessary to believe in God, in prayer, and in immortality.

Now it is evident that this movement, while not in itself a Christian revival, creates an atmosphere highly favourable to Christian propaganda. This propaganda has

not been lacking. In a multitude of forms it has been active in the army since the War began. Its results cannot as yet be tabulated, but their general character is becoming clear. In those circles where education and home-training have been of a definite and denominational type, early associations are easily awakened, youthful impressions are revived, and such men become confirmed and ardent adherents of their hereditary faith. In other cases (and these form a majority), where no denominational convictions have been inherited, results are more elusive and are analysed with greater difficulty. Some find their home in certain naïve, uncritical, and apocalyptic forms of the Christian faith. Miracle to them is not a hindrance to religion, it is its essence. But it cannot be doubted that many more are attracted to the more authoritative and ceremonial types of Christianity such as the Roman and Anglo-Catholic. To this they are disposed by the psychological influence of the military organization, in which individuality is repressed and the highest duty is obedience. These Churches, moreover, retaining as they do elements from an older time, are more at home in war than newer and freer organizations. Consecrated medals, scapulars, talismans, circulate from hand to hand. On the eve of action, the Mass, the confessional and absolution give an inspiring reassurance and a welcome relief from the depressing burden of individual responsibility. In contrast with this, the bodies which have inherited the Puritan or Liberal tradition seem less adaptable. While they retain and intensify the loyalty of their own people, they fail in propaganda. The fighting Puritanism of Cromwell might appeal, but is dead in his heirs, while modern Puritanism, with its excessive individualism and its timid ethic, is unattractive on active service. The Y.M.C.A., in order to be effective, had to break with its Puritan past. Liberalism in religion has shared the fate of Liberalism in politics. With its insistence on free discussion, private judgment, and individual liberty, it accommodates itself with extreme difficulty to a state of war.

If this analysis of the situation be correct, it is possible in some measure to forecast the religious results that will follow on the return of our men from the Front. Every church will receive members whose faith has been deepened or renewed by the experiences of active service. Certain uncritical bodies will be strengthened by the adhesion of those whose religious awakening has been of the catastrophic and emotional type. But the main reinforcement will proceed to those historic churches which stand for miracle and pageant, authority and tradition. It may be that this reinforcement will not be permanent. Even war cannot stay the daring of the human spirit. The critical faculty, though held in suspense by an abnormal environment, will reassert itself on the return of peace. The religious movement in France that followed on the disasters of 1871 was diverted to serve the interests of authority, and so provoked a bitter reaction against all religion. So we may see a temporary revival followed by a deeper, because a disappointed, indifference. One other possibility remains. Liberal Christianity may emerge from its temporary eclipse. At present its cosmopolitanism jars upon the popular mood of militant nationalism. It is suspected of being lukewarm and over-scrupulous in "the vigorous prosecution of the War." It is compromised by a supposed tenderness for German susceptibilities and conscientious objectors. With some reason it is believed

\* Supplement on 'The War and Religion,' by H. G. Wood, in *The Athenæum* for December, 1916.

to be out of touch with the needs of the hour. But these suspicions will pass away with the War which gave them birth. In 'The Research Magnificent' the hero of Mr. Wells demands "an intelligentsia which is blooded." So, in the critical days when peace is restored, a Liberal Christianity which has been "blooded," active as well as reflective, as positive as it now is critical, may become the educator of the present movement, pruning it of extravagances, furnishing it with a basis in thought, and so preserving it for a rational yet virile faith. For, as Mrs. Humphry Ward reminds us, if the State is to be kept religious, the Church must be kept reasonable.

E. J. HAGAN.

#### DEMobilIZATION COMMITTEES.

12 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C., February 1, 1917.

MY attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your last issue, in which you comment on a suggestion made by Mr. Hodge in an interview published in *The Manchester Guardian* to the effect that "representatives of Territorial Associations as well as of any local associations that exist to aid soldiers and sailors seeking employment" should be included on the Committees attached to the Employment Exchanges. You state that the suggestion really comes from an unofficial body of which I am the head.

I write to inform you that you are entirely misinformed in regard to this matter. The conclusions of representatives of employers and employed (as you will see from the Memorandum I enclose) contain no reference whatever to the Committees attached to Employment Exchanges—or indeed to Employment Exchanges themselves, and there is nothing in our memorandum that justifies your statement.

You also state that we adopted the idea of Committees for Demobilization which should consist partly of "irresponsible persons." If this is a euphemism for the representatives of Government Departments which we suggest, I have no criticism to offer; but if it is intended to refer to other possible representatives, I think the expression an unhappy one.

I shall be glad if you will insert this correction in your next issue.

FRED. HUTH JACKSON.

[We refer to this letter in the article entitled 'A Scheme for Demobilization.'—EDITOR.]

#### "NEW" POEMS BY JAMES I.

MAY I add a brief postscript to my letter in the December *Athenæum*, in order to point out that James I.'s Latin poem on Buckingham's accession to the Admiralty and his verses on the death of his wife were not, as your contributor Mr. Powell supposed, "attributed for the first time" to their proper author in his communication of Feb. 27, 1915? Both pieces, with certain variations, are quoted as the King's in Gardiner's 'History of England' (1603-42), vol. iii. chaps. xxvii. and xxix. (pp. 207, 295-6). Gardiner's text of the second of these poems, which is derived from 'S. P. Dom. Imperfect MSS.,' No. 2, fol. 27, is intrinsically superior to Mr. Powell's in at least two points:—

v. 4. Death serves but to refine their majesty.  
v. 5. So did my Queen from hence her court remove,  
and probably represents more nearly what James actually wrote. But the verses, as Gardiner hints, do little credit either to his head or heart.

JOHN PURVES.

#### SWEATED WOMEN WORKERS.

WE have received the following from the Workers' Suffrage Federation of 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.:—

"The Workers' Suffrage Federation carries on a strenuous propaganda to improve the conditions of labour of sweated women workers in London and elsewhere, but, naturally, as the head office is situated in East London, the work has been more effective there.

"Some time ago the women at Kent's Brush Factory came to us for help. By advocacy in *The Dreadnought*, and by approaching the Government Departments concerned, we managed to secure an increase in rates from 1s. 1d. per dozen, as they then were, to 1s. 11d. per dozen. This was a large increase, as will be realized from the fact that the Trade Union whom we notified thought it would be impossible to get more than two or three pennies a dozen increase.

"At Lusty's Turtle Soup Company, where the workers are engaged in tinning, we secured a reduction in hours and improved conditions, together with an increase in pay.

"At Abbey Wood the women were searched by men, and there were other grievances. We secured the remedy of a number of grievances, and the appointment of a welfare mistress.

"These are but three of many such instances.

"A firm of East London clothiers, whose workers we championed in a recent dispute, is bringing a libel action against us. Therefore we are appealing to our friends and helpers to raise a fund of 500l. to safeguard our paper and our printers, against whom action is also taken."

#### 'MORTE ARTHURE.'

IN reply to Dr. G. Neilson's communication in the January issue of *The Athenæum*, it was not my intention to make any personal remarks about the editor of the so-called 'Scottish Alliterative Poems.' The Scottish claims to three poems were there set forth with clearness and literary skill, but, nevertheless, in a somewhat partisan manner. I did not and do not intend to suggest that the editor had not persuaded himself that the works in question were written in Scotland, or that he acted otherwise than in good faith in giving the erroneous and comical identification of the word *farnet* with the person "Sir Ferawnt." It ought not to matter who makes a statement or who makes a criticism; what ought to matter is whether a statement or a criticism is true or otherwise.

All Scottish writers do not make ill-founded claims to English poems; the Scottish claims, so far as I know them, were, in a general way, most clearly set forth in 'Scottish Alliterative Poems,' issued by the Scottish Text Society, but these are no reasons why an erroneous assumption should not be exposed, or why the claims themselves should be regarded as privileged or immune from criticism. Certainly, the case was stated without that glow of infatuation which appears in Dr. Neilson's 'Huchown,' in which the extravagance of fancy defeats its object and mars the utility of the work.

It appears to have been evident that, in writing last November, I did think it probable that the Glasgow MS. of the 'Itinerary' contained the account of the real or fictitious visit to the Pope at Rome; I now observe, from the January issue of *The Athenæum*, that my supposition (which was not expressed in words) seems to have been groundless. A. H. INMAN.

#### HERBERT BATSFORD.

I CONSIDER it a privilege to be allowed to write a short appreciation of my late friend Mr. Herbert Batsford, who died somewhat suddenly on Jan. 14 last, after an illness of many months, to the great sorrow of those who knew him.

He was the third and youngest son of B. T. Batsford, by whom the business of bookselling and publishing was founded in High Holborn so long ago as 1842. As a young man Mr. Herbert Batsford decided to devote himself to the study of the law, and fully hoped eventually to be called to the Bar. The death, however, of his brother in 1882 caused him to enter the family business, when he was about 20 years of age. To that business he devoted himself assiduously until his health began to fail in the course of the last year. The firm of which he was for so long the guiding spirit made for itself a considerable reputation in the architectural, decorative, and fine-arts world, chiefly through the energetic study of all the best literature, ancient and modern, on such subjects by this talented young man. Not only was he singularly widely read, but he showed a distinct capability for the assimilation of the materials he studied, as his conversation at once proved. I had some general knowledge of the firm for fully a quarter of a century, but it was not until the last ten years or so that I had close knowledge of Mr. Herbert Batsford, and was brought into constant contact with him. I soon found out that he was a rather remarkable all-round antiquary, and that his knowledge of art books, prints, and engravings of all countries was simply wonderful. He had a keen artistic perception, and showed a rare appreciation of what was beautiful and artistic, both in town buildings and in exceptional fabrics scattered over the country districts of England. He was fond of making tours through regions that abounded with old manor-houses or charming old-world cottages, and it was on such occasions his habit to be accompanied by a capable photographer.

All this is reflected in the remarkable series of works by some of the best men of the day that he initiated and published; such, for instance, as the two folio volumes of the 'Domestic Architecture of the Tudor Period,' which was begun by the late Mr. Thomas Garner, and completed by Mr. Arthur Stratton. I happened to be brought into close contact with him over this work, as the introduction was chiefly committed into my hands. I happened also to be well acquainted with several other of his leading authors, such as Mr. Gotch, who wrote widely on the Renaissance, Mr. Aymer Vallance on the Oxford Colleges, and Mr. Francis Bond on English Gothic Architecture. One and all of these gentlemen, as well as several others, have often assured me that they owed much in the way of initiation of ideas, as well as of hints and suggestions, nay, even of actual inspiration as to their subjects, to the genial talk and broad-minded friendship of Mr. Herbert Batsford. For my own part, I feel that I owe much to treatment of this nature in the production of a small work of my own issued during the early stress of this great War. To work for and with such a publishing firm was a distinct pleasure, for from both Mr. Herbert and his nephew I found a continuous strain of kindly help and suggestion. His authors were also most generously treated in the way of inspecting or borrowing from his collection of scarce illustrated works. To myself, too, Mr. Herbert's geniality and exceptional gift of real humour were specially acceptable. J. CHARLES COX.

# List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This List does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. A more minute classification will be used when the various items are combined into a volume, forming a guide to the contents and relative value of the publications for the year. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

## GENERAL WORKS.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

**Bolton.** *Public Libraries.* CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE CENTRAL LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES ON NATURAL SCIENCE; [ed. by] Archibald Sparke. *Bolton, Libraries Committee*, 1917. 8½ in. 313 pp. indexes, boards, 3d. 017

A well-produced catalogue, consisting of (1) a list classified according to the Dewey decimal system, slightly modified, (2) an author index, and (3) a subject index.

\***The English Catalogue of Books** (including the original 'London' and 'British' Catalogues): giving in one alphabet, under author, title, and subject, the size, price, month and year of publication, and publisher of books published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: vol. 9, JANUARY, 1911, TO DECEMBER, 1915: completing the catalogue from the year 1801. *Publishers' Circular*, 1916. 10 in. 1585 pp. appendix, 10s/n. 015.42

The ninth volume of this indispensable work of reference records books published in the United Kingdom during the five years 1911-15, and in this period over 57,500 works are stated to have been published. In the prefatory note is a table showing the number of books recorded as having appeared during each of the ten years 1906-15; and the appendix contains a synopsis of learned societies, printing clubs, &c., with lists of their publications, 1911-15, as well as two directories of publishers—one British, and the other American and Canadian.

**Glasgow Corporation Public Libraries.** INDEX CATALOGUE OF THE POSSILPARK DISTRICT LIBRARY. *Glasgow (for the Corporation Committee on Libraries), MacLehose*, 1916. 7½ in. 375 pp. addenda, paper, 4d.; cloth, 8d. 019

A catalogue (arranged in one alphabet, including authors and subjects) of the books in the Possilpark District Library. There is, in addition, a short list of books placed in open cases in the reading-room.

**Oxford.** BODLEIAN LIBRARY: STAFF MANUAL, 1917. [*Oxford University Press*,] 1917. 023.5

Contains the calendar and time-tables and lists for 1917, together with addenda and corrigenda to the last complete issue of the 'Manual,' dated Jan. 1, 1915.

**Spalding (Thomas Alfred), ed.** THE NELSON LIBRARY OF CONTINUOUS READERS; compiled by Thomas Alfred Spalding; with an introduction by Sir Edward Parrott. *Nelson* [1916]. 6½ in. 52 pp. appendixes, paper. 028.5

An annotated and classified catalogue of books chosen from the publications of Messrs. Nelson and Messrs. Jack. These books are recommended as suitable for use as Continuous Readers, under the system by which the schools of a locality are classed together, and the teachers are authorized to select such Readers and arrange for their circulation.

### 100 PHILOSOPHY.

**Baird (Mona).** MATRIMONY, ITS OBLIGATIONS AND PRIVILEGES: a book for men and women who think. *Health Promotion* [1916]. 7½ in. 123 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 173.3

Mr. Thomas Holmes, the well-known Police-Court missionary, has written the preface to this work upon an important subject. Its pages undoubtedly contain many serviceable hints and no small amount of good advice.

\***Cox (Francis A.).** "WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT A HORSE?" with foreword by Jack London; together with a musical miniature, 'The Cartman's Call to his Horse,' by J. A. Meale. *Bell (for the National Equine Defence League)*, 1916. 7½ in. 93 pp. boards, 1/n. 179.3

In this excellent little book the Honorary Secretary of the National Equine Defence League describes and strongly criticizes the cruelties

which are often practised upon one of man's most patient and docile fellow-workers. Docking and thinning horses' tails, the torture of the bearing-rein and hame-rein, barbarous methods of breaking-in, the use of unsuitable shoes, the unessential whip, and the questionably necessary blinkers and spurs are passed in review by Mr. Cox, whose eloquent plea for greater consideration in our treatment of the horse is the more impressive in that it is very temperately expressed. He defines his society's work as "reform of all the cruelty comprised under the headings" mentioned in the book. Most of these we have named above. The foreword by Mr. Jack London is no mere entreaty for "kindness" or "mercy" to animals, but a demand for the justice which is their due.

**Diderot (Denis).** DIDEROT'S EARLY PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS; translated and edited by Margaret Jourdain (*Open Court Series of Classics of Science and Philosophy*, No. 4). *Chicago and London, Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 250 pp. introduction, notes, appendix, index, por., 4/6 n. 194.5

The most interesting of Diderot's early works included in this book is his 'Letter on the Blind for the Use of those who See,' which, it is pointed out in the editor's introduction, shows the great Encyclopædist as a free-thinker and as one of the long succession of pioneers who prepared the way for the theory of evolution. The 'Philosophic Thoughts,' in which Diderot still writes as a deist, and the 'Letter on the Deaf and Dumb,' accompany this. The editor's introduction is of considerable interest; and the translations of these early writings of Diderot—of course a mere fraction of his prodigious literary output—read smoothly and fluently.

**Key (Ellen).** WAR, PEACE, AND THE FUTURE. *Putnam*, 1916. See 321.041 SOCIOLOGY. 172.4

**Leeson (Cecil).** THE CHILD AND THE WAR: being notes on juvenile delinquency. (*For the Howard Association*) *P. S. King*, 1917. 8½ in. 69 pp. 1/n. 136.763

The Secretary of the Howard Association has drawn up this report dealing with the grave increase in the numbers of juvenile offenders, and especially of juvenile thieves, during the War. For the period covered by the figures, the increase in juvenile offences generally amounts to 34 per cent, and in thefts to nearly 50 per cent. The trouble, moreover, is not confined to any one area. Mr. Leeson insists that so grave an increase in children's delinquency is not inevitable, that much of it is preventable, and that the services of childhood can "even at this late hour" be restored and reorganized. The problem is closely related to such subjects as housing, wages, and education, but, legislation for improving these matters being at present very difficult, many of the remedies suggested in the third chapter of the report are frankly palliative. A particularly hopeful scheme is that proposed by Prof. J. J. Findlay of Manchester (pp. 60-61); and helpful suggestions regarding the use of school workshops, the winter use of public baths boarded over, and the necessity for certain reforms connected with cinematographic entertainments attended by children, will also be found in Mr. Leeson's little book.

\***Leibnitz (Gottfried Wilhelm).** NEW ESSAYS CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz; together with an appendix consisting of some of his shorter pieces; translated from the original Latin, French, and German, with notes, by Alfred Gideon Langley; 2nd edition. *Chicago and London, Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1916. 8 in. 880 pp. translator's preface, appendix, additions and corrections, three indexes, port., 12/n. 193.1

Mr. Langley has translated the fifth volume of Gerhardt's 'Die philosophischen Schriften von G. W. Leibnitz,' sub-entitled 'Leibnitz und Locke,' consisting of an introduction by Gerhardt, some short pieces on Locke's 'Essay,' and the 'New Essays on Human Understanding'; and he has added an appendix containing translations of other short pieces by Leibnitz bearing on the subjects discussed in the 'New Essays' or referred to therein. In the 'New Essays,' which are of great length and in the form of a dialogue between two friends, Philalethes and Theophilus, Leibnitz disputes Locke's proposition that the mind is originally a *tabula rasa*, and argues for the existence of innate ideas. The nature of matter, the concepts of time, space, and number, the signification of words, and the extent of human knowledge, are among the subjects discussed. A need of praise must be given to the very detailed and comprehensive indexes compiled by the Rev. R. K. Eccles.

**Mercier (Désiré, Cardinal), and Professors of the Higher Institute of Philosophy, Louvain.** A MANUAL OF MODERN SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY. Authorized translation, and eighth edition, by T. L. and S. A. Parker; with a preface by P. Coffey; vol. I. *Kegan Paul*, 1916. 8½ in. 599 pp. il. por. 5 pl. analytical contents, 10/6 n. 199

This is the first volume of an English version of the Louvain 'Traité élémentaire de philosophie.' The original is partly an abridgment of the 'Cours de philosophie' published by the various professors of the Philosophical Institute. It was intended as an introduction to the larger course, and chiefly for the use of clerical students in Catholic seminaries; but it contains a clear, elementary,

and "methodical exposition of the principles and problems of every department of philosophy," though its appeal "is not to any particular class, but is broadly human and universal." Vol. 1 contains a general introduction to philosophy, and sections on psychology, criteriology, and ontology, by Cardinal Mercier; and a series of chapters on cosmology by Prof. D. Nys.

**Russell (Charles E. B.).** THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE CRIME (*Barnett House Papers*, No. 1). *Milford* [1917]. 8½ in. 16 pp. paper, 4d. 136.763

The author deals with the serious increase in juvenile delinquency, and suggests various remedies. One is that every boy should be a member of some organization which will provide for him healthy exercise, harmless amusement, fresh interest, discipline, and a religious motive.

## 200 RELIGION.

**Bell (William).** THE EXODUS FROM HOUNDSBITCH. *A. Jackson* [1916]. 8 in. 272 pp. 261

The aim of the writer is to make plain the many blots which disfigure the past and present of the Churches. His methods of attack will, we fear, not conduce to sympathy with his views on the part of many who are trying to find the way back for themselves to a more spiritual Christianity. This is greatly to be regretted, for his book, though rather dogmatic in places, is full of truths which must be faced before real reform can take place.

**Blundell (Odo).** THE CATHOLIC HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND: THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS. *Sands*, 1917. 7½ in. 217 pp. il. index, 5/ n. 282

Dom Odo Blundell, Catholic Chaplain with the Fleet, adds another volume to his "Catholic Highlands of Scotland." He has made use of letters relevant to the subject preserved in the Archives of Propaganda at Rome, and gives an account that is not only useful for historical purposes, but also forms a handy guide to the conditions existing at the present time.

**Brock (Kate Ursula), ed.** THE PROGRESS OF A SOUL; OR, LETTERS OF A CONVERT; with a foreword by Dom Bede Camm. *Washbourne* [1916]. 7½ in. 147 pp., 2/6 n. 282

A series of letters written by a lady about the time of her conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. The personality of the writer remains unknown, in compliance with her wish; and imaginary names are substituted for the real ones mentioned in the letters.

The **Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanack for the Year of our Lord 1917.** *Burns & Oates*, 1917. 7½ in. 812 pp. map, indexes, 1/6 n. 282

Now in its eightieth year of publication, this authoritative work of reference comprises a great amount of useful information notwithstanding that, as the editor states, some matter has been perforce omitted, owing to depletion of labour. The Directory is brought up to date as far as possible; and among the latest changes we notice the announcement of the succession of the Emperor Carl Francis to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

**Catholics in England: their Needs and Opportunities** (*The Catholic Social Year-Book for 1917*: eighth year of issue). (*For the Catholic Social Guild*) *P. S. King*, 1917. 7½ in. 127 pp. index, paper, 6d. n. 282

Following an introduction, 'The Catholic Motive in Social Activity,' this book contains chapters dealing with the numbers, distribution, and character of the Roman Catholic population in England and Wales; with the home, elementary, and secondary education, care committees, and social, charitable, and agricultural organization; also with such subjects as citizenship.

**Glennell (Walter J.).** THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION IN CHINA. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 260 pp. index, 6/ n. 299.5

This book is an expansion of an address delivered on Dec. 8 and 9, 1913, to the students of the Caermarthen Presbyterian College. The relation between religion and history in China, and the attitude of the Chinese towards religious beliefs and practices, are set before the reader, together with accounts of Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism in China, and Lamaism, the modern transformation of China, and other matters of interest.

**\*Collingwood (R. G.).** RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8½ in. 237 pp. index, 5/ n. 230

This is an exposition and defence of the Christian creed, not as dogma, but as "a critical solution of a philosophical problem." The author considers that religion "is undoubtedly an affair of the intellect, a philosophical activity," but not an activity of the "mere" intellect. Further, it involves not only belief, but also conduct, and conduct governed by ideals, or moral conduct; and the creed of religion finds utterance not only in philosophy, but also in history. Mr. Collingwood has tackled the problem with earnestness and sincerity, and set forth the metaphysical argument clearly. He shows that any philosophical system must, like Christianity, postulate a fundamental unity as its basis. This basis rests on intuition, not reason.

**Coutts (John).** HOMELY THOUGHTS ON SCIENCE, LOVE, AND RELIGION, IN THE LIGHT OF THE LAW OF DEVELOPMENT. *Lyal, Hardy Terrace, High Road, Wood Green, N.*, 1916. 7½ in. 64 pp. paper, 4d. 215

The object of the author of this pamphlet is stated to be "to show that Science has perfect liberty to enter in and enjoy the whole universe of Truth; and, at the same time, Religion, not dogmatic theology, enjoys all that Science can discover, and can bestow upon Science still higher realms of blessing."

**Davenport (E. H.).** THE FALSE DECRETALS. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 8 in. 135 pp. bibliog. tables, appendixes, index, 4/6 n. 262.6

The author's thesis, which has grown out of the Lothian Essay for 1914 on the Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals, treats of the environment, substance, influence, nature, date, and relationship of these forgeries. The view taken is, briefly, that the Pseudo-Isidore's principal anxiety was the protection of the persons and property of the Church; that the influence of the Pseudo-Isidorian texts was in the ninth and tenth centuries negligible, and that it was felt rather in the eleventh century, when the Pseudo-Isidorian law was regarded as precedent for every ecclesiastical pretension; that the Pseudo-Isidore was no forger, but a plagiarist and compiler of legend, whose work was in keeping with much of the hagiographic literature of his age, his object being practical reform; and that this work appeared in 850 (as argued by M. Paul Fournier); and that all the "forgeries" in the Pseudo-Isidorian group were "members of one family." Mr. Davenport's book contains useful chronological and genealogical tables.

**Figgis (John Neville).** SOME DEFECTS IN ENGLISH RELIGION; and other sermons (*Handbooks of Catholic Faith and Practice*). *Robert Scott*, 1917. 7½ in. 140 pp., 2/6 n. 252.4

Chiefly sermons preached at Grosvenor Chapel, Mayfair, some of them reprinted from *The Church Times*, &c. Four only deal directly with the subject referred to in the title, the rest relating to such matters as 'The Mysteries of Love,' 'The Office of the Priest,' and 'Problems of Prayer.' The defects especially indicated by the author are sentimentalism, legalism, cowardice, and complacency.

**Gore (Right Rev. Charles).** SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE CHURCH (*Church Self-Government Papers*, No. 2). *S.P.C.K.* [1916]. 7½ in. 7 pp. paper, 3/ per 100 n. 283

A plea for the restoration to the Church of England of the freedom to manage its own affairs, and reform its own laws, institutions, and worship.

**Goudge (Henry Leighton).** OUR LENTEN WARFARE; with a foreword by the Lord Bishop of London. *Skeffington*, 1917. 7½ in. 106 pp., 2/6 n. 252.6

The main object of this series of nine sermons by Dr. Goudge, Canon of Ely, is to offer suggestions to preachers. Some of the sermons, which are for Lent, Holy Week, and Easter Day, "might perhaps be preached as they stand"; others would need expansion.

**Leuba (James H.).** THE BELIEF IN GOD AND IMMORTALITY: a psychological, anthropological, and statistical study. *Boston, Sherman & French*, 1916. 8 in. 357 pp. appendix, index, \$2.00 n. 211

In this interesting book the Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy in Bryn Mawr College discusses the origins of the conceptions of immortality, dismisses the metaphysical proofs of immortality as admittedly inadequate, and gives the results of attempts to determine scientifically the presence, in particular groups of persons, of the beliefs in God and immortality. The groups chosen were American students, scientists, historians, sociologists, psychologists, and philosophers. In each group the more distinguished fraction included by far the smaller number of believers. In the latter portion of the book the author considers the present utility of the beliefs in a personal God and in immortality, and arrives at the conclusion (so far, at least, as the United States and other equally civilized countries are concerned) that "the enormous practical importance customarily ascribed to these beliefs no longer corresponds to reality."

**McClure (M. L.).** THOUGHTS ON THE SACRAMENTS (sequel to 'The Church Catechism explained to Children'). *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 7½ in. 159 pp. il., 2/6 n. 265

A series of fifty-three instructions on the sacraments, each followed by questions to be answered. The volume contains seventeen illustrations.

**Masterman (Canon John Howard Bertram).** ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM: a lesson from Scotland (*Church Self-Government Papers*, No. 1). *S.P.C.K.* [1916]. 7½ in. 7 pp. paper, 3/ per 100 n. 261.7

The author discusses the question whether an established Church can possess real powers of self-government, and points to the Established Church of Scotland as an example of the combination of spiritual independence with State recognition.

**May (George Lacey).** THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST: forty short readings on the Sacrament of Unity. *Skeffington*, 1917. 7½ in. 156 pp., 2/6 n. 265.3

The author has written this book in the hope that, at a time when lack of fellowship is "one of the striking facts of our national and religious life," some Churchmen may realize that the "Meal of Fellowship," the Eucharist, is a "rallying-point of Church unity and Christian loyalty and brotherhood."

**Moule (Right Rev. Handley Carr Glyn).** A LETTER OF COMFORT TO A SORROW-STRIKEN FRIEND. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 5½ in. 16 pp. paper, 2d. n. 240

A sympathetic "open letter" from the Bishop of Durham to any mourner for one who has died in the War.

**Les Quatre Évangiles et Les Actes des Apôtres:** avec notes explicatives; illustrations de Harold Copping. Version Synodale de la Société Biblique de France. *Religious Tract Society* [1916]. 6½ in. 316 pp. 16 col. il., 1/ n. 226

A French translation of the four Gospels and Acts, provided with numerous foot-notes, as well as with good illustrations in colour.

**Ridley (Annie E.).** THE DIVINE WORD AS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. *Luzac*, 1916. 7 in. 118 pp., 2/6 n. 232.2

Miss Ridley seeks to show the Word as the great principle of expansion and creation. To begin with, she considers the life and growth of language, the law of language, and the witness of words to the law of progress. She proceeds to discuss the written word, the "Word of God," and the Word made flesh; and concludes with a disquisition upon the Word as the Light of the World. The book has a foreword by Mr. Herbert Baynes.

**Simpson (William John Sparrow).** THE PRAYER OF CONSECRATION; introduction by the Right Rev. Chas. Gore, Bishop of Oxford (*Handbooks of Catholic Faith and Practice*). *Robert Scott*, 1917. 7½ in. 164 pp., 2/6 n. 265.3

The author passes in review the criticisms which have been made with regard to the English Prayer of Consecration from the sixteenth century to the present time. Having summarized the evidence of dissatisfaction with the Prayer, he concludes that there is no remedy but "restoration of the worldwide use." "What is wanted," he considers, "is permissive use of the First Reformed Communion Service, or the rearrangement of" the present Canon.

**Talbot (Neville Stuart).** THOUGHTS ON RELIGION AT THE FRONT. *Macmillan*, 1917. 7½ in. 101 pp., 2/ n. 253

The Rev. N. S. Talbot writes frankly and somewhat pessimistically with regard to the religion of the men in the trenches. On the whole, he states, there is not a great articulate revival of the Christian religion at the front. He admits, however, that men like himself, who have been working as "C. of E." chaplains,

"are not very well qualified to speak about the religion of the men. There is something wrong about the status of the chaplains. They belong to what the author of 'A Student in Arms' calls 'the super-world' of officers, which as such is separate from the men. As a class we find it hard to penetrate the surface of the men—that surface which we can almost see thrust out at us like a shield, in the suddenly assumed rigidity of men as they salute us. We are in an unchristian position, in the sense that we are in a position which Christ would not have occupied. He, I am sure, would have been a regimental stretcher-bearer, truly among and of the men."

There is religion at the front, but it is natural religion, "the expression of a craving for security." Chaplains, it appears, find a readier response to their efforts right at the front than farther back; men attend a service before they go to the trenches, and communicants increase before a fight.

**Temple (William).** MENS CREATRIX: an essay. *Macmillan*, 1917. 8½ in. 380 pp., 7/6 n. 210

Planned in 1908, written at intervals, and finished in 1916, this work traces the outline of the four philosophical sciences of knowledge, art, morality, and religion, as the author understands them, and as presenting four converging lines which do not meet. The search for an all-inclusive system of truth is "encouraged and yet baffled." Then the Christian hypothesis is accepted, "and its central 'fact'—the Incarnation—is found to supply just what was needed, the point in which these converging lines meet and find their unity." In short, religious experience "confirms and is confirmed by the whole tendency of philosophy" (p. 259). And further on (p. 353) we read that although

"from the point of view of human science the dogma of the Incarnation is mere hypothesis, yet it is an hypothesis which explains all the facts, and there is no other such forthcoming. Reason cannot prove it; we live by faith and not by demonstrative knowledge; but Reason welcomes it as the needed completion of its own work."

**Twelve Services of Family Prayer for Morning or Evening Use;** liturgically arranged; by a Layman. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 8½ in. 57 pp. paper, 6d. n.; cloth, 1/ n. 249

If used morning and evening these forms of family prayer provide six days' complete services. Blank pages are supplied for additions and corrections.

**Vassall-Phillips (O. R.).** CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY; OR, THE REASONABLENESS OF OUR RELIGION. *Washbourne*, 1916. 7½ in. 552 pp. appendix, index, 3/6 n.; also part 1 in wrapper, 1/ n. 282

The first part of this book is devoted to a summary and critical consideration of the evidences for the truth of Christianity; and in the second part the author deals with the question "Is Catholicism true?" The remainder of the work is mainly concerned with a discussion of the sacramental system, the seven sacraments being considered in detail.

300 SOCIOLOGY.

**Ainger (Arthur Campbell).** MEMORIES OF ETON SIXTY YEARS AGO; with contributions from Neville Gerald Lyttelton and John Murray. *Murray*, 1917. See 920 BIOGRAPHY. 378.42

**\*Brailsford (Henry Noel).** A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. *Headley Bros.*, 1917. 7½ in. 339 pp. maps, index, 5/ n. 341.1

The author regards the questions of the settlement of the War and the future international organization of the world as a single problem. He has set himself to consider under what political and economic conditions the creation of a League of Nations, such as President Wilson has proposed, would have hopeful prospects, and how far such a League could guarantee the security of Europe. The author says:—

"We may acquire colonies, impose indemnities, conquer regions of Turkey, and effect territorial changes in Europe, but if we fail to create the organization of an enduring peace we have failed in the only aim which could compensate the world for these years of heroism and misery, of endurance and slaughter.....If we despair of a League of Nations, then perhaps no other choice might be open to us but to follow the weary precedent of other wars, to weaken the enemy and to consolidate ourselves, to isolate him, and to consolidate our own faction in the world."

In the concluding pages of the book various suggestions for a settlement designed to prepare a League of Nations are set together in a balanced whole; and it is pointed out that the League of Nations will not come from penalties and retaliations, but may be founded on a peace which aims at general contentment. This volume is well and thoughtfully written, and the author expresses himself with moderation.

**Cunliffe (Clementina, Lady).** A BOOK FOR LITTLE SOLDIERS: readings for a month, intended for young children; with a preface by the Archdeacon of Rochdale. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 7 in. 104 pp., 1/6 n. 377.1

Divided into as many chapters as there are days in the longest month, each with a suitable heading—as 'The Captain,' 'Obedience,' 'The Banner,' 'The Enemy,' 'The Shield of Faith,' 'The Breastplate of Righteousness,' 'He that Overcometh,' and 'Victory'—this pleasantly written book of religious teaching has been designed with the object of helping parents to build up the characters of their children.

**\*Francis (H. T.) and Thomas (E. J.), edd.** JĀTAKA TALES; selected and edited, with introduction and notes. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 9½ in. 503 pp. introd. il. bibliog. index, 7/6 n. 398.2

The great series of Buddhist birth-stories known as the Jātaka, from which these tales have been selected, occurs in the second of the three divisions of the Pāli Buddhist Scriptures, and in the miscellaneous collection of discourses (Khuddaka Nikāya) of that division. Each story contains an account of some incident in the life of Gautama Buddha, during an incarnation in one of his previous existences as a Bodhisatta, or being destined to enlightenment, before he became Buddha, the Enlightened One. The Bodhisatta then tells a tale of the past, throwing light upon the incident, and finishes by pointing a moral. According to the writer of the introduction, the view that Indian folk-tales originated with the Buddhists cannot now be maintained, the bulk of the stories in the Jātaka being pre-Buddhist. They are, in fact, Buddhist revisions and adaptations of Hindu legends. About a dozen of the best fables exhibit more or less parallelism with Æsop; and, while the independent origin of similar tales remains a possibility, it can be shown that, long before Alexander established communications, a path of transmission was open from India to Persia, and from Persia to Asia Minor. Moreover, proofs can be cited that tales from India actually reached Persia and the Euphrates district independently of Greek mediation. The Jātaka stories included in the present collection exhibit many features of interest to the student of folk-lore; and at the same time the English renderings run so smoothly that readers who seek merely entertainment will find plenty of it here.

**Gardner (Lucy), ed.** THE HOPE FOR SOCIETY: essays on 'Social Reconstruction after the War,' by various writers; ed. by Miss Lucy Gardner for the Interdenominational Conference of the Social Service Unions. *Bell*, 1917. 7½ in. 236 pp., 3/ n. 330.4

These twelve essays were delivered as lectures at the Interdenominational Summer School held at Swanwick, Derbyshire, from June 24 to July 3, 1916. The Bishop of Oxford contributes an essay on 'The Hope for Society'; and there are papers by Mr.

J. St. G. Heath ('The New Social Conscience as to Use of Income'), Mr. J. A. Hobson ('Industrial and Financial Conditions after the War'), Mr. C. Roden Buxton ('The Land Question after the War'), Sir Hugh Bell ('Trade-Union Regulations: the Employer's Point of View'), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence ('The New Outlook of the Woman's Movement'), Miss Margaret Bondfield ('The Position of Women in Industry'), and others. Two of the most striking essays, perhaps, in their very different ways, are Miss Bondfield's contribution and Mr. A. Clutton Brock's 'Austerity, Art, and Joy.'

**Grice (J. Watson).** THE RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE (*The International Information Series*, vol. 1: part 1, *The British Empire*). Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, E.C. (for the International Information Committee) [1917]. 8½ in. 64 pp. paper, 1/n. 338

The book before us is the first of a series of works which will deal with the origins, constitution, resources, and general conditions of the British Empire. The contents of the present volume embrace a survey of the resources of the Empire for food supplies, the raw materials used in our industries, and the Imperial stores of minerals, metals, and petroleum; also a discussion of the provision of capital by British investors for the most diverse enterprises, Government, provincial, municipal, or undertaken by joint-stock companies, a consideration of the Empire's supply of labour, and an important chapter on the growth of an Imperial economic policy. Many weighty and interesting facts are to be found in Dr. Grice's pages. It is satisfactory to read that our imports from British possessions increased from 20.3 per cent in 1901 to 25 per cent in 1913, and that our exports to British possessions during the same period increased from 32.6 to 37.2 per cent. A matter for less congratulation is that, owing to the lack of encouragement to our own sugar industry in the past, we became dependent upon foreign sources for over 90 per cent of our supplies of sugar, with results patent to everybody to-day. A striking statement is that, although the aggregate population of the Empire is between 400 and 500 millions, the white population numbers only 58 millions. Dr. Grice's book contains a mass of useful and varied information.

**Hauser (Henri).** GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL GRIP ON THE WORLD: her business methods explained; trans. by Manfred Emanuel. Eveleigh Nash, 1917. 7½ in. 259 pp. notes, 5/n. 382

An exhaustive study of German trade expansion and methods. The author makes a few suggestions at the end as to the possibility of preventing any such pre-eminence in the future. This subject really requires a volume to itself, but the author might well emphasize the obligation on all nations to know thoroughly one another's resources and needs, and to strive for the best possible mutual production and distribution of those resources.

**Headlam (J. W.).** THE ISSUE. Constable [1917]. 7½ in. 166 pp. appendixes, 2/6 n. 327.43

The first four chapters of this book have appeared in *The Nineteenth Century*, the fifth in *The Westminster Gazette*. The evidence of German policy adduced would perhaps have had even more weight with some if it had been allowed to speak for itself than accompanied as it is by the expression of Mr. Headlam's strong feeling.

**Heath (Carl).** THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES. Headley Bros. [1917]. 7½ in. 96 pp. bibliogs. appendixes, paper, 1/n. 341.1

The author states in the first place what has been accomplished in the way of building up an international organization for the maintenance of peace by the Hague Conferences, the Pacific Convention, and various arbitration and peace treaties; and secondly he endeavours to indicate "some of the possibilities, and the necessities, of Europe and the world, in the establishment of a peace which shall be something more than a mere cessation of hostilities upon the terms of the victor."

**Hindu Mind Training;** by an Anglo-Saxon Mother; with an introduction by S. M. Mitra. Longmans, 1917. 8 in. 560 pp. index. 10/6 371.4

The author, dissatisfied with various Western systems of mind-training—such as Rousseau's, Pestalozzi's, Froebel's, and those of other educationists—turned her attention to the ancient Hindu system of mind training, into which she was initiated by the writer of the introduction to her book. The system largely depends upon unconscious or preconscious cerebration, which is declared to have been a subject of discussion among Hindus for about thirty centuries. By a series of psychological questions and answers on subject-matter previously narrated, the pupil's mind is prepared, the author states, to receive facts, to interpret them correctly, to distinguish facts from opinions, to reason accurately, to differentiate between the logic of words and the logic of facts, and to make practical use of the information so gained. Character is in this way developed. The book contains many examples of this method of training receptive minds. References to Oriental and Occidental authorities are distributed throughout the volume.

**Hobson (John A.).** THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM: a study of machine production (*Contemporary Science Series*); new edition. Walter Scott, 1917. 7½ in. 504 pp. index, 6/ 331

In this revised edition of his well-known work the author has included a long supplementary chapter, the first part of which deals with industrial and commercial movements during the decade preceding the War. Some of the new economic facts and forces revealed by the experiences of the War, the problems they contain, and the tendencies they exhibit are then set forth, as a contribution towards a speculative forecast of capitalism in the early future.

**Hurd (Archibald).** SEA POWER. Constable, 1916. 7 in. 94 pp. index, 1/n. 359.09

The author of this thoughtful little book refers in his introduction to Rear-Admiral Mahan's epoch-marking work 'The Influence of Sea Power on History,' as well as to the earlier works by Admirals Hornby and Colomb. Mr. Hurd has endeavoured to apply "Mahanism," showing the dominating influences exercised by sea power on the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, and on the British nation in particular. He points out that the English-speaking peoples have derived their power from the sea; that sea power has checked and eventually brought to ruin the dreams of the would-be soldier-conquerors of the world; and that the navy of the United States, "now about to take its rightful place as second only to that of Great Britain," has continued to perform the functions which in the early "Plantation" days were fulfilled by the British fleet. He says:—

"If in time to come a League of Nations is to spring to vigorous life-lifting from the world the shadow of wars of aggression... its foundations may yet prove to be set in those two navies, united by many bonds and by none more potent than the appreciation of the influence which sea power has had on the development of the free institutions which are the distinctive mark of the English-speaking world."

The defeat of the Spanish Armada, the struggle with Holland, and the long contest with France are among the subjects dealt with by Mr. Hurd.

**Hurry (Jamieson (B.)).** POVERTY AND ITS VICIOUS CIRCLES. Churchill, 1917. 8½ in. 194 pp. il. index, 5/n. 339

The morbid process known as the vicious circle, by which a primary disorder provokes a reaction which aggravates the disorder, is of as grave import in such a social malady as poverty as it is in numerous cases of physical disease. Dr. Hurry's book is of more than ordinary interest, not merely because it shows how large a proportion of the poverty around us is due to an injurious reciprocation of cause and effect, but because it also points to means for prevention and alleviation by legislation, voluntary organization, and individual effort. The second chapter of the book sets forth many examples of vicious circles, such as those associated with defective housing, malnutrition, inadequate clothing, unemployment, improvidence, sweating, pawning, and the like. A few instances may be cited: poverty—malnutrition—debility—low wages—poverty; poverty—ignorance—inefficiency—casual labour—poverty; poverty—adequate clothing—loss of respectability—lessened prospect of work—poverty; and so on. There are also circles arising from artificial causes; e.g., poverty—free shelters for homeless—vagabondage—poverty; and poverty—indiscriminate almsgiving—mendicancy—poverty. Fortunately, every vicious circle has its point of least resistance. This must be sought, and the circle broken at the spot. Here are two simple instances: poverty—malnutrition—debility [holiday—circle broken]; poverty—inefficiency—casual labour [technical instruction—circle broken]. Dr. Hurry has, in fact, produced a suggestive and illuminating book.

**Hyde (H. E.).** THE INTERNATIONAL SOLUTION: WILL GREAT BRITAIN LEAD THE WAY? Grellier, 1917. 8½ in. 46 pp. paper. 6d. n. 321.041

The author of 'The Two Roads: International Government or Militarism,' is a New Zealander and exempt from the Military Service Act, but he states that he has joined the King's forces, "personally to demonstrate that, to use Lord Cromer's words, 'It is possible to be a reasonable Internationalist and at the same time a keen patriot—the two ideals need not clash.'" He disclaims being a pacifist, and strongly endorses the action of the British Government in joining in the War. But he advocates the adoption by the Allies of the principles of International Government. A scheme has been set forth in the author's longer work. The present pamphlet gives a summary of the proposals, together with a brief statement of the case for International Government. The main features would be a parliament composed of representatives of all nations, a law court presided over by a body of judges nominated and elected by the parliament, and an international armament sufficiently strong to enforce the decisions of that court.

**Jordan (Herbert W.).** REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES: setting out the requirements of the Act of 1916, with examples. Jordan, 1917. 7 in. 32 pp. paper, 6d. n. 347.7

A serviceable guide to business registration, setting forth, among other matters, who must register, firms and individuals to be registered, time for registration, particulars to be registered, removal of names from the register, and the like.



**Key (Ellen).** WAR, PEACE, AND THE FUTURE: a consideration of nationalism and internationalism, and of the relation of women to war; translated by Hildegard Norberg. *Putnam*, 1916. 8 in. 281 pp., 6/ n. 321.041

All education of the growing generation, the author argues, should aim at eradicating "the predatory instincts in which war, as shown at the outbreak of hostilities, has its roots," but she holds that this will not come to pass while preachers and pedagogues teach that war is part of God's plan, and that Christianity can go hand in hand with belligerency. The press, she emphatically urges, should not be used as a means of disseminating hatred within or between nations; and diplomatic negotiations should be published before, and not after, a declaration of war. She contends that for the past fifty years Western European statesmanship ought to have aimed at the union of Western Europe for the purpose of defending peace, freedom, and culture against "the prevailing barbarism of the East, where might is right." "Instead, narrow-minded statesmanship has for the last four decades divided the Powers of Europe, and has now lined them up in a battle-formation that is contrary to all civilization." The author is a strong advocate of organized internationalism, and believes that the stress laid by Socialism, pacifism, and feminism on new national and human ideals will hasten the development which pacifists have foreseen. The latter half of the book deals mainly with the great share which women will have in moulding the future of the world.

**Kitson (Harry D.).** HOW TO USE YOUR MIND, A PSYCHOLOGY OF STUDY: being a manual for the use of students and teachers in the administration of supervised study. *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott Co.* [1916]. 7½ in. 216 pp. preface, bibliog., 4/6 n. 370.15

That students should know not only what to study, but also how to study, is becoming increasingly apparent to educationists. Much time is wasted because students do not know how to use their minds. Principles of economy and directness in mentation, and numerous devices making for mental efficiency—the result of psychological research, others derived from experience—can be imparted by instruction; and the author's object is to systematize such knowledge for the benefit of teachers, students, and brain-workers in business and industry. Among the subjects dealt with are the formation of study-habits, the concentration of attention, examinations, aids to memory, and bodily conditions for effective study.

**\*Noyes (Alexander Dana).** FINANCIAL CHAPTERS OF THE WAR. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 266 pp. index, 5/ n. 336

The author's purpose is to describe clearly, and without technicality, the "remarkable financial and economic episodes which have attended the European War," and his book may enlighten the general public in regard to the significance of the economic occurrences. Mr. Noyes cites the following examples of questions frequently asked: How have the fighting nations raised the huge sum which they are daily spending on the War? Why has not economic exhaustion shortened the conflict? What is the meaning of the "depreciation in the foreign exchanges," of which so much has been heard? Has Europe "lapsed into irredeemable paper currency"? By what means has America so suddenly acquired the power of paying off its foreign indebtedness and financing other nations? Is this war-time prosperity unreal and temporary, or has New York actually displaced London as the financial centre of the world? On such questions Mr. Noyes endeavours to throw some light. He is of opinion that the supposition that Europe will be "economically ruined" is absurd, though progress will be arrested, probably for many years; and he remarks (pp. 196-7) that

"it needs exceptionally favouring circumstances to make a great war anything but a calamity, in its industrial sequel, to all the combatants.... It is not the least of the problems, whether on the present occasion it will again require the greater part of half a century for economic Europe to get fully on its feet."

One of the most arresting chapters is that on 'The Economic Aftermath'; but the volume as a whole is of much interest as a review of the position from an American standpoint.

**\*O'Hara (Frank).** INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS. *New York, Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 266 pp. bibliog. index, 4/6 n. 330.2

As the title indicates, this book treats of the foundations for economic reasoning, and is concerned rather with the establishment of positive facts and principles than with dissertations on contemporary questions of economic policy. The author is an adherent of the view that economics is an ethical science. Wants, utility, demand, labour, capital, money, industrial organization, international trade, business profits, rent, interest, and wages, are some of the subjects with which this useful volume deals. Each chapter is followed by questions and a short bibliography.

**\*The Royal Navy List, or Who's Who in the Navy:** a book of reference relating to the personnel of the Navy, both active and retired; together with a summary of ships' services and commissions; list of the Admiralty Board Members since 1877; chronological list of naval services and events. *SPECIAL WAR SUPPLEMENT*, containing services and honours of officers, diary of naval events, Battle of Jutland Dispatch. *Witherby*, 1917. 10 in. 426 pp., 10/ n. 359.3

This issue of the well-known work of reference, founded in 1878 by the late Lieut.-Col. Francis Lean, is of special interest, including not merely a statement of the services and honours of officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Royal Marine Forces, from Aug. 4, 1914, to Dec. 5, 1916, but also the full text of Admiral Jellicoe's memorable dispatch on the battle of Jutland. The War Supplement (99 pp.) contains a table of awards of the Victoria Cross, and a diary of naval events of the War. The rest of the contents comprise lists of the Board of Admiralty for each year since 1877, including the present Board, with Sir Edward Carson as First Lord; a Seniority List of Flag Officers of the Royal Navy, and General Officers of the Royal Marine Forces; a section stating the services, honours, and special qualifications of officers (active and retired); a chronological table of notable naval events from the beginning of the thirteenth century to July, 1914; and other matter of naval interest.

**Savie (Vladislav R.).** THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE; with a preface by Sir James George Frazer. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 9 in. 289 pp. map, 7/6 n. 327.496

Since the crisis of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the author has acted in the Balkans as correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* and the *Rousskoe Slovo* of Moscow; and that he possesses an intimate knowledge of the problems of South-Eastern Europe may assuredly be accepted. His plea is for a strong and independent Southern Slav State, to be composed of all Southern Slav peoples of pure blood, and established by the Allies as a result of their victory. The War has already shown, Mr. Savie declares, that the modern European democracies can organize successful resistance to militarism.

**Sennett (Mrs. Maud Arncliffe).** WOMAN'S POLITICAL DISABILITY IN ITS RELATION TO THE MORALS OF A NATION AT LARGE: "Manifesto" by the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage (with Postscript and Appendix). *6 Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.* 8½ in. 11pp. paper, 1d. 324.3

A pamphlet dealing with the question of women's enfranchisement. It contains a summary of the history of certain Bills and Acts of Parliament affecting women, and is provided with an appendix comprising a useful "time-table" of Administrations, and Parliamentary legislation, or attempted legislation, on these matters, from 1864 to 1913. The pronouncement, or "manifesto," is signed by sixteen magistrates of Glasgow, and by the General Committee of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

**Shaw (Sir Napier).** THE LACK OF SCIENCE IN MODERN EDUCATION, with some hints of what might be. *Lamley, South Kensington*, 1916. 7 in. 42 pp. paper, 1/ n. 375.5

The Director of the Meteorological Office discusses with cogency some of the abuses in the English educational system; deplors the imperfections of a system of examinations originating, he asserts, in college rivalry; and pleads for a more adequate recognition of the observational sciences and practical work. Among the reforms which he suggests are the establishment of a school of observational sciences, the registration of schools of all kinds, the introduction of work requiring sustained personal effort as an essential part of the criterion of educational success, and the abolition of the control of the education of the highest-grade schools by open competition for scholarships offered by colleges for special subjects.

**Smith (Edward), the late.** GLOWING FACTS AND PERSONALITIES; chiefly associated with the Birmingham Adult School Movement, and the late Alderman William White, First President of the Midland Adult School Union; with a foreword by the Rev. J. H. Jowett, and a biographical sketch of the author by the Rev. Walter Lee. *Religious Tract Society*, 1916. 7½ in. 152 pp. pors., 1/ n. 360

The author of this book died on July 15, 1916. The salient interests of his public career were adult schools, temperance, and work among prisoners. As a magistrate, he had numerous opportunities for rescue work, of which he availed himself to the full; and many interesting particulars of the benevolent activities of the late Alderman White and of others associated with him, not the least among whom was Edward Smith, will be found in the volume under review. The author's own share in the philanthropic work is modestly told.

**Vesselsky (V. de).** THE HOMEWORKER AND THE OUTLOOK: a descriptive study of tailoresses and boxmakers; with an introduction by R. H. Tawney (*Ratan Tata Foundation, University of London: Studies in the Minimum Wage*, 4). Bell, 1916. 7½ in. 134 pp. index, 2/n. 331.215

The purpose of this book is to supplement the previous reports of the Ratan Tata Foundation on the working of the experiment in minimum-wage legislation contained in the Trade Boards Act of 1909, by examining its effects upon the homeworkers in the London tailoring and boxmaking industries. These workers tend to be a class consisting of the unusually unfortunate or helpless; and, until their independence is greatly increased, they cannot be relied upon to call the attention of the authorities to breaches of the law. The author remarks upon the homeworkers' "peculiar inability, not only to hold out for a higher rate of payment, but to offer any serious resistance to a lowering of their earnings." Homeworkers have profited less than indoor workers by the introduction of minimum rates, partly because of the difficulties of inspection, partly because "the average homeworker is not what the Trade Boards Act describes as 'ordinary,'" and, lastly, because of their fear of losing their employment. For the workers' sake, "it would be necessary to avoid taking any steps by which the amount of homework might be too rapidly reduced until at least such a time as the causes are removed which render it imperative for these women to obtain work at home at any cost."

## 400 PHILOLOGY.

**Dumas (Alexandre).** LA REINE DES NEIGES (*Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading*). Macmillan, 1916. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 6d. 448.8

One of a series of books designed to provide suitable material for rapid reading. The vocabularies in these Readers contain, in addition to the more difficult words and phrases, sentences illustrating grammatical points. We would, however, suggest to the publishers the desirability of adopting paper covers of another colour. The effect of the present red cover is to make the titles of the other books in the series, printed in black on the last page, very difficult to read; and we should think that the effort to decipher them is likely to be injurious to the eyes of children.

**Dumas (Alexandre).** LE VAILLANT PETIT TAILLEUR; LA CHÈVRE, LE TAILLEUR, ET SES TROIS FILS. Adapted (*Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading*). Macmillan, 1916. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 6d. 448.8

Another of this useful series, provided, like the rest, with a vocabulary and notes.

**\*Jones (Daniel).** AN ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, on strictly phonetic principles (*Dent's Modern Language Series*). Dent, 1917. 8 in. 447 pp., 6/n. 423

This is the first English Dictionary giving pronunciations according to the system of the International Phonetic Association—it is a pronouncing dictionary pure and simple. Prof. Daniel Jones does not profess to give correct pronunciations, but he records "the manner in which specified classes of people do pronounce." Since he includes proper names, plurals, and inflexions, his record will be one of considerable importance in historical phonology.

**\*Murray (Sir James Augustus Henry), and others, edd.** A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES (vol. 9, SI-TH). SULLEN—SUPPLE; by C. T. Onions. Oxford, Clarendon Press (*Milford*), 1917. 13½ by 10 in. 74 pp. prefatory note, key to the pronunciation, boards, 2/6 n. 423

The present section contains 1,875 words, of which 938 are main words, 250 are special combinations, 276 obvious combinations, and 411 are subordinate entries. About three-quarters of the section relate to words derived directly or indirectly from Latin; a few words, such as *sumach*, *sultan*, and *sumbul*, come from the East; North-American Indian dialects contribute *sunck* (squaw) and *supaven*; and the remaining words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon origin. Among the expressions dealt with are *superman* and *a place in the sun*; and the remarkable sense-history of the word *supersede* receives special attention.

**Soulie (Frédéric).** LE TOUR DE FRANCE. Adapted (*Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading*). Macmillan, 1916. 7 in. 48 pp., paper, 6d. 448.8

A useful edition, similar to those of Dumas above.

**Souvestre (Émile).** LE PARCHEMIN DU DOCTEUR MAURE; LE TRÉSOR. Adapted (*Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading*). Macmillan, 1916. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 6d. 448.8

Another Reader belonging to the same series.

**Souvestre (Émile).** UN SECRET DE MÉDECIN; L'ONCLE D'AMÉRIQUE. Adapted (*Siepmann's French Series for Rapid Reading*). Macmillan, 1916. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 6d. 448.8

A fifth member of the series.

## 500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

**Anthropological Society of Bombay (1916).** JOURNAL, vol. 10, No. 7. Bombay, British India Press (*Luzac*), 1916. 8½ in. 171 pp. il. 572.06

This number of the *Journal* contains the annual report of the society for 1915, and eight papers, of which two are of particular interest at the present time: 'Sex in Birth and Sex after Death' and 'The Ancient Germans: their History, Constitution, Religion, Manners and Customs.' Both are by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

**\*Barrow (Isaac).** THE GEOMETRICAL LECTURES OF ISAAC BARROW; translated, with notes and proofs, and a discussion on the advance made therein on the work of his predecessors in the Infinitesimal Calculus, by J. M. Child (*Open Court Series of Classics of Science and Philosophy*, No. 3). Chicago and London, Open Court Publishing Co., 1916. 7½ in. 232 pp. preface, introduction, postscript, appendix, index, port., 4/6 n. 517.1

Having made a close study of Isaac Barrow's 'Lectiones Geometricæ,' of which he has provided a careful and laborious translation in this volume, Mr. Child considers that Barrow was the original inventor of the infinitesimal calculus, that "Newton got the main idea of it from Barrow by personal communication," and that "Leibniz also was in some measure indebted to Barrow's work, obtaining confirmation of his own original ideas, and suggestions for their further development, from the copy of Barrow's book that he purchased in 1673." But all the material was at hand in the time of Barrow, Newton, and Leibniz; and the author affirms of the "three mathematical giants" that they would have been sadly hampered but for the preliminary work of Descartes, Roberval, Oughtred, and others.

**Darbishire (A. D.) the late.** AN INTRODUCTION TO A BIOLOGY; and other papers. Cassell, 1917. 8½ in. 309 pp. appendix, bibliog., 7/6 n. 575.1

The author had intended his book to consist of four long chapters, but, owing to his death while in camp (only three days before he was gazetted second lieutenant in the R.G.A.), the fourth chapter was never written. The book before us, edited by the author's sister, contains the unfinished work, to which are appended various papers, articles, and reviews by Mr. Darbishire, together with a bibliography of his published writings. They mostly deal with the Mendelian and Biometric hypotheses of heredity. The absence of an index is a serious defect.

**Glynn (Ernest).** MICROBES AND THE WAR. See 614.41 USEFUL ARTS. 589.95

**Macrobert (Thomas M.).** FUNCTIONS OF A COMPLEX VARIABLE. Macmillan, 1917. 8½ in. 312 pp. index, 12/n. 517.8

Mr. Macrobert's book is designed for students who, having acquired a good working knowledge of the calculus, desire to become acquainted with the theory of functions of a complex variable, and with the principal applications of that theory. While he endeavours to make the proofs sufficiently rigorous, the author has abstained from the use of strictly arithmetical methods, mainly relying upon geometrical conceptions. Holomorphic functions, integration, convergence of series, Gamma functions, elliptic functions, and linear differential equations are among the subjects dealt with. Examples are given throughout the book, and there is also a set of miscellaneous examples, corresponding with the order of the text.

**Morgan (Thomas Hunt).** A CRITIQUE OF THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION (*Louis Clark Vanuxem Foundation*). Princeton, N.J., University Press (*Milford*), 1916. 8 in. 207 pp. il. index, 6/6 n. 575

This book contains the substance of four lectures delivered by Prof. Morgan early in 1916 at Princeton University. In the first lecture an attempt is made to put a new valuation on the traditional evidence for evolution. In the second the latest work on heredity is considered. In the third discourse the physical basis of heredity and the composition of the germ-plasm stream are examined in the light of new observations; and in the fourth lecture the thesis is developed that chance variation, combined with a property of living things to manifold themselves, is the keynote of modern evolutionary thought. Natural selection is regarded by the author as meaning "both the increase in the number of individuals that results after a beneficial mutation has occurred (owing to the ability of living matter to propagate), and also that this preponderance of certain kinds of individuals in a population makes some further results more probable than others."

**Shelford (Robert Walter Campbell), the late.** A NATURALIST IN BORNEO; ed. with a biographical introduction by Edward B. Poulton. Fisher Unwin [1916]. 9 in. 359 pp. index, port. il., 15/n. 508.911

Mr. R. W. C. Shelford was for seven years Curator of the Sarawak Museum, established by Rajah Brooke at Kuching. Later, he became Assistant-Curator of the Hope Department of Zoology in the Oxford University Museum, and the leading authority upon orthopterous insects of the family Blattidae. This book, the manuscript of which was unfinished at the time of the premature death of the

author, is a pleasing and well-written account of facts and observations gathered during his sojourn in Sarawak. It contains a great amount of information relating to the mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and plants of Borneo. The parts dealing with mimicry and with the Blattidæ are specially good. The later chapters possess some anthropological interest. Regarding the manner in which the author has presented his facts, although he has not refrained from "dressing them up for popular consumption" (to borrow a phrase of his own), we consider that the value of this attractive volume is not at all impaired by the method of treatment.

\*Shipley (Arthur Everett). *STUDIES IN INSECT LIFE*; and other essays. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 9 in. 349 pp. il. por. index, 10/6 n. 595.7

A collection of essays, as instructive as they are pleasing, by the Master of Christ's, dealing with bees, wasps, insects and war, sea fisheries, and other subjects. One of the most interesting papers relates to Sir John Murray of the Challenger expedition. The author is not afraid to introduce a touch of humour.

\*Thomson (J. Arthur). *THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE*. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 493 pp. il. appendix (bibliog.), index, 6/n. 591

This is a thoroughly revised edition of Prof. Thomson's well-known introduction to zoological science, of which there have been three previous editions, the first in June, 1892. The four parts of the work deal respectively with the everyday life of animals, structure, race-continuance and life-histories, and the facts and problems of evolution; or, broadly, with physiology, morphology, embryology, and ætiology. The volume includes 124 illustrations.

#### 600 USEFUL ARTS.

*Air*: the official organ of the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain: vol. 1, No. 2: JANUARY. *Aeronautical Institute*, 3 *Arlington Street*, S.W., 1917. 9½ in. 28 pp., 3d. 629.13

The purpose of this publication is "to arouse an intelligent and active public interest in aerial questions, to encourage the study of aeronautics and aeronautical problems, to stimulate research and invention. . . and to impress upon the Empire the importance of Air Power to its very existence." The issue before us contains articles on the 'Principles of Aerial Organization' and 'The Design and Characteristics of Typical Aerial Propellers,' by L. Blin Desbleds; a memoir of Sir Hiram Maxim; a paper on 'The Large Airship to Date,' by A. J. Liversedge, with other interesting and useful matter.

Baldt (Laura I.). *CLOTHING FOR WOMEN*; selection, design, construction: a practical manual for school and home (*Lippincott's Home Manuals*). *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott* [1916]. 8½ in. 468 pp. il. bibliogs. index, 8/6 n. 646.4

The author, an instructor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing, School of Practical Arts, Teachers' College, Columbia University, gives practical working directions for the design and construction of women's clothing, including various kinds of outer- and under-garments. The volume contains chapters on pattern-making; clothing design; tools, equipment, and processes involved in the construction of garments; and trimmings and embroideries. There are 262 illustrations, as well as 7 colour plates. The instructions are detailed; and this well-produced manual should be useful, not merely in schools and colleges, but also in the home.

Crompton (Col. R. E. B.). *NOTES ON SCREW GAUGES*. *Institution of Automobile Engineers* [1917]. 8½ in. 15 pp. paper. 629.2

A technical paper by a past president of the Institution of Automobile Engineers.

Glynn (Ernest). *MICROBES AND THE WAR*; with comments on the national neglect of natural science. *Liverpool and London, Tintling*, 1916. 8½ in. 53 pp. paper, 3d. 614.41

Dr. Glynn, Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool, has here published his presidential address read in October, 1915, to the Liverpool Biological Society. He deals, first, with war and disease, and with many of the diseases caused by bacteria; and, secondly, with the national neglect of science. He is of opinion that the British, as a nation, are at present far less scientific than the Germans. The whole of his address is well worth reading, especially at the present time.

Guest (Hon. Mrs. Lionel). *THE COW AND MILK BOOK*. *Lane*, 1917. 7½ in. 175 pp. front. boards, 1/n. 637

A highly practical book, comprising chapters on the care of milk, housing of cattle, starting a herd, cows calving, raising calves, the feeding of cattle, milking, dairy maintenance, and cows' ailments. Other subjects of importance to the dairy farmer are dealt with, and the book appears opportunely.

\*Morris (Sir Malcolm). *THE NATION'S HEALTH: THE STAMPING OUT OF VENEREAL DISEASE*. *Cassell* [1917]. 8½ in. 162 pp. index, 3/6 n. 616.95

This book, by one who was a member of the Royal Commission on these diseases, is

"intended especially for members of County Borough, County, and Borough Councils, of Urban and Rural District Councils, of Boards of Guardians and Sanitary Authorities, for the lay members of the Boards of Management of Hospitals, and for head masters and head mistresses."

It contains a simple exposition of venereal diseases, with particular reference to their bearing upon public health; and it ends with a strong plea that, both on the score of economy and of public health, the steps which have been taken to provide centres for diagnosis and treatment should be followed up energetically, "so that before the War ends and our men come home there shall be no district in the country in which either diagnosis or treatment will be sought in vain."

Rogers (W. S.). *HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY*: containing practical hints for reducing expenditure in the home. *Jarrod* [1917]. 7½ in. 33 pp. paper, 3d. n. 647

A useful brochure, in which many waste-saving devices are described, and numerous hints for effecting economies are set before the reader.

\*Strutt (Hon. Edward G.), Scott (Leslie), and Roberts (G. H.). *BRITISH AGRICULTURE THE NATION'S OPPORTUNITY*: being the Minority Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Sailors and Soldiers on the Land: together with Addenda on Housing, &c., by the signatories, some Considerations by "A Free Trader" in favour of their policy, and a Preface and Appendix on the Reclamation of Land by A. D. Hall. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 179 pp. appendix, addenda, 3/6 n. 630

In this volume will be found the Minority Report of the Committee appointed to consider the employment on the land of discharged soldiers and sailors, together with essays on the policy of the plough, the reclamation of land, and settlement on the land, as well as addenda dealing with agricultural organization, village life, housing, and the like.

#### 700 FINE ARTS.

\*Bone (Muirhead). *THE WESTERN FRONT*; with an introduction by General Sir Douglas Haig: parts 1 and 2 (*published by authority of the War Office*). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. See 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. 741

Harrison (J.). *INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOLS: THE ROYAL SAXON SCHOOL OF ART FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AT PLAUEN*. *National Society of Art Masters* [1917]. 8½ in. 15 pp. paper, 3d. 707

Mr. Harrison, head master of the Nottingham School of Art, describes in this paper one of several German schools visited and inspected by him. The institution in question is at Plauen, Saxony, and exists for the purpose of training art students and designers. There are between one and two hundred students; and every apprentice to designing and draughtsmanship in Plauen attends the school. The author refers with approval to the methods followed, advocates systematic technical art training in this country, and utters a warning against the degradation of art by commercialism.

\*Johnson (George Lindsay). *PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS*. *Routledge*, 1916. 8 in. 317 pp. 14 (5 col.) plates and il., 3rd (rev.) edn. appendix, index, 4/6 n. 772

The new edition of this useful book for scientific workers and amateurs contains a description of the Raydex process, Gaumont's new method of kinematography in colours, and Carrara's method of reproducing autochromes on paper, together with a chapter on art in colour-photography and one on photomicrography in colour.

Morris (James A.). *THE ART OF AYRSHIRE WHITE NEEDLEWORK*: an outline sketch of its history and achievement. *Glasgow School of Art*. 10 in. 20 pp. il. boards. 746

This book, which the author dedicates to his "Forebear Margaret Eiston, a skilled crafts-woman in the old Ayrshire needlework of bygone days," is the fifth of a series of works issued under the auspices of the Glasgow School of Art. It is to be regretted that Ayrshire "white work" is practically extinct as a handicraft; but possibly, when the strain of the War is over, women will turn with relief and pleasure to the leisured work of other days. Then may the art of these Ayrshire embroideries, which the writer of the introduction considers to "rank perhaps higher, technically speaking, than any needlework that the world has yet produced," escape from the blighting influence of excessive commercialism, and hold its own against inferior, though cheaper, productions.

#### 780 MUSIC.

*Proceedings of the Musical Association (in connexion with the International Musical Society)*: 42nd session, 1915-16. *Novello*, 1916. 8½ in. 186 pp., 21/n. 780.6

Besides the forty-first annual report of the Association, this volume contains papers by the President (Sir C. Hubert H. Parry), Sir J. Frederick Bridge, Dr. T. Lea Southgate, Miss Mary M. Paget, Mr. G. C. Ashton Jonson, Mr. Oscar W. Street, and others.

Rolland (Romain). *BETHOVEN*. See 920 BIOGRAPHY. 780

Sibley (Churchill). *HANDEL AT CANONS*. See 920 BIOGRAPHY. 780

## 790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.

\***Fenolosa (Ernest) and Pound (Ezra).** "NOH," OR ACCOMPLISHMENT: a study of the classical stage of Japan. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8½ in. 276 pp. por. appendixes, 7/6 n. 792

In a prefatory note the English author states that the "vision and the plan" are the late Ernest Fenolosa's, that in the prose portion of the book he (Mr. Ezra Pound) has "had but the part of literary executor," and that in the plays his work has been "that of translator who has found all the heavy work done for him, and who has had but the pleasure of arranging beauty into the words." Some notable points are brought out in the introduction: such as the allusive character of the Noh plays, which were constructed for the trained few; the clear distinction between the serious or classical stage and the ordinary theatre, life being directly imitated on the latter; the fact that the merely mimic drama has always been despised in Japan; and, finally, the circumstance that, as the tradition of Noh is unbroken, there are in the complete performance elements gone from the Western stage, such as "morality plays, religious mysteries, and even dances—like those of the mass—which have lost what we might call their dramatic significance." It may be added that the Noh stage is visible from three sides. The volume contains the text or librettos of fifteen plays rendered into English, and part 3 begins with a long and interesting dissertation on the Noh by Fenolosa. In the appendixes and elsewhere are numerous details concerning the care and selection of costumes, the masks used, and the like; and at the end of the book is an attempt to record some of the music of one of the plays.

\***Sothern (Edward H.).** MY REMEMBRANCES: the melancholy tale of "Me." *Cassell*, 1917. See 920 BIOGRAPHY. 792

## 800 LITERATURE.

\***Augier (Guillaume Victor Émile).** LE GENDRE DE MONSIEUR POIRIER; et autres comédies (*Collection Nelson*). *Paris, Nelson* [1916]. 6½ in. 378 pp., 1 fr. 25. 842.83  
Cheap edition.

\***Jackson (George), ed.** LEAVES OF HEALING: a book for the sorrowful. *C. H. Kelly* [1916]. 7 in. 486 pp. 3 indexes, cloth, 3/6 n.; paste grain leather, 5/ n. 820.8

A selection of passages from many sources, arranged in twelve groups, one for each month of the year, and intended to help the sorrowful by suggesting the mitigations offered by life and religion. The extracts have been carefully and judiciously chosen, the authors laid under contribution ranging from Bunyan and Oliver Cromwell to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and from Dekker and Sir Walter Raleigh to John Henry Newman and R. L. Stevenson. The book is provided with indexes of authors, Scripture passages, and first lines of poetry.

\***Monkshood (G. F.), pseud. i.e., Clarke (W. J.).** THE LESS FAMILIAR KIPLING, AND KIPLINGANA; illustrated. *Jarrod*, 1917. 8½ in. 168 pp., facs., 5/ n. 828.9

Undoubtedly informative regarding some of Mr. Kipling's less-known work. The compiler would, however, have pleased us better if, instead of printing poems about Mr. Kipling, he had printed more of that writer's less-known verse.

\***Musset (Louis Charles Alfred de).** QUATRE COMÉDIES: LES CAPRICES DE MARIANNE; BARBERINE; ON NE SAURAIT PENSER À TOUT; BETTINE; ed., with an introduction and notes, by Raymond Weeks (*Oxford French Series, by American Scholars*). *New York, Oxford University Press, American Branch (Milford)*, 1916. 7 in. 313 pp. introd. notes, 3/6 n. 842.76

These four plays well exemplify the delicate fancifulness and elusive lightness of touch distinctive of the author's work. The editor's introduction and preliminary notices are useful; and at the end of the book are notes on words and phrases in the plays.

\***Sedgwick (Henry Dwight).** AN APOLOGY FOR OLD MAIDS; and other essays. *New York, Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 235 pp., 6/6 n. 814.5

The contents of this volume, to which Mr. Owen Wister has contributed a preface, are pleasant reading. The title essay is one of the best appreciations of a once despised order of women that we remember to have read. 'On Being Ill,' 'De Senectute,' 'The Religion of the Past,' and 'Literature and Cosmopolitanism' are a few of the many thoughtful, suggestive, and—we may add—restful papers in this collection.

\***Tagore (Sir Rabindranath).** STRAY BIRDS; with frontispiece by Willy Pogány. *Macmillan*, 1917. 7½ in. 84 pp., 4/6 n. 828.9

These are briefer, slighter, and less-finished thoughts than those we classified as poems in Sir R. Tagore's recent 'Fruit-Gathering.' They seem to be ideas jotted down as they occurred, sometimes hardly thought out or not fully expressed. But here and there we light on unmistakable jewels, such as "Wrong cannot afford defeat, but Right can."

**West (Julius).** THE FOUNTAIN; OR, THE DE POOTKINS FAMILY AT HOME AND ABROAD: an initiation into the secrets of the literary trade. *Iris Publishing Co.* [1916]. 7½ in. 216 pp., 6/ n. 827.9

Mr. West has chosen, though probably with no such premeditation, a path already followed by Mr. Belloc in his 'Dr. Caliban's Guide to Letters' and by Mr. Zangwill in some of those "thumbnailed sketches" in which he was such an expert. It is a difficult path. Really efficient parody is a most exacting art, and amongst other qualities it requires the adoption at will of a totally impersonal attitude. Mr. West says many good things; he has studied his models, and he applies much profitable and commendable wit to the exposition of their little ways; but he cannot lose sight of himself. As a consequence his book is frequently heavy and laboured when it should be facile and spontaneous. Much of it is, however, quite amusing.

\***Wragg (H.), ed.** LETTERS WRITTEN IN WAR-TIME (XV.—XIX. CENTURIES); selected and arranged by H. Wragg (*World's Classics*). *Milford* [1916]. 6 in. 278 pp., 1/ n. 826

This collection of 'Letters written in War-Time' was first published in "The World's Classics" in 1915. Among the writers of the letters included are Margaret and Agnes Paston, Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, John Evelyn, Horace Walpole, Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Byron, and Sir Charles Napier.

**The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book, 1917:** a Directory for Writers, Artists, and Photographers; ed. by G. E. Mitton. *Black*, 1917. 7½ in. 206 pp. index, 1/6 n. 805

This convenient work of reference contains, together with other matter, lists of journals and magazines (British, American, and Canadian), publishers (British, American, and Overseas), news agencies, literary and art agents, and firms prepared to consider drawings and designs for cards. A useful feature is the table of journals and magazines classified under the names of publishers issuing more than one.

## POETRY.

**Coates (Florence Earle).** POEMS; collected edition, 2 vols. *New York, Houghton Mifflin Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 263 and 288 pp. index, \$2.50 n. the set. 811.5

Several of Mrs. Coates's poems have appeared in our own columns. Her home is Philadelphia, but she is free from that provincial touch which Mr. William Watson finds in the United States since it cast aside tradition. Here are no wild experiments in ugliness, no janglings of sounds and words into strange tunes. The author has learnt the true poetic vocabulary, and, recalling a master here and there, she has her own style, and makes the old themes of love and spring fresh once more. She is particularly happy in her choice of adjective and in those simple poems which seem so easy when done, yet are so difficult to do. The pieces commemorating some friend or historic scene are all good verse and good criticism. The charm of ruined Kenilworth is hit off in a brief space, and 'Eurydice' has the happy echoes which distinguish Virgil's supreme verse on the lost lovers. Mrs. Coates, however, does not shun modern material; she writes on New York transfigured by night and the triumphs of the airman. Her verse nowhere warbles into mere sentiment or idle rhetoric. Here is a fair specimen of it from a poem on 'Death':

I am the key that parts the gates of Fame;  
I am the cloak that covers overwearing Shame;  
I am the final goal of every race;  
I am the storm-tossed spirit's resting-place.

I am the cloud that, when Earth's day is done,  
An instant veils an unextinguished sun;  
I am the brooding hush that follows strife,  
The waking from a dream that Man calls—Life!

**Freeman (John).** PRESAGE OF VICTORY; and other poems of the time. *Selwyn & Blount*, 1916. 9 in. 30 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

These rhymed irregular verses are by the author of 'The Moderns,' reviewed on p. 85. There is grim imagination in the awful vision of the world's distress entitled 'The Crazy Clay.'

**Heine (Heinrich).** HEINE'S POEM THE NORTH SEA; translated by Howard Mumford Jones. *Chicago and London, Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 134 pp. introd. three appendixes, por. 831.75

'Die Nordsee,' the two cycles of poems in *vers libre* which were the fruit of the young Heine's sojourns at Norderney in 1825 and 1827, appeared in the 'Berliner Gesellschafter' (first cycle, 1825) and the first two volumes of the 'Reisebilder' (1825-7). In an introduction of 35 pp. Mr. Mumford Jones discusses the genesis, spirit, and metrical effects of the poems (indifferently translated by E. A. Bowring in "Bohn's Library"), and explains how carefully he has reproduced the original prosody. Despite his restrictions, he has accomplished the task admirably, and the verses run smoothly. His results can be compared with the original, printed on opposite pages.

**Jeffers (Robinson).** CALIFORNIANS. *New York, Macmillan, 1916.* 7½ in. 223 pp., 5/6 n. 811.5

In Mr. Jeffers's songs of the peaks, cañons, and valleys of his native State will be found much that is fresh. In such pieces as 'The Three Avilas,' 'The Belled Doe,' and 'The Old Farmer,' as well as in some of the shorter ones, there is not a little descriptive power, and the diction is good.

**Lowell (Amy).** MEN, WOMEN, AND GHOSTS. *New York, Macmillan, 1916.* 7 in. 378 pp., 5/6 n. 811.5

The author has made interesting and not unsuccessful experiments in rhythm and metre, in order to convey colour and light and movement. The stories are well told, with a delicate exactness which gives considerable charm without detracting from her forcefulness.

**MacGill (Patrick).** SOLDIER SONGS. *Jenkins, 1917.* 7½ in. 120 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

The sentiment of some of the verses, apart from its charm of expression, shows the author's Irish blood, and his faculty of almost complete detachment and absorption in legend. But in other moments he is very much "all there." 'The Guns' is a vivid imitative piece of work.

**Nichols (Wallace Bertram).** THE SONG OF SHARRUK. *Erskine Macdonald [1916].* 7½ in. 63 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

Although this poem relates to other times and vanished races, it might well have reference to the present. The story is of Khudur-Lagamar, King of the Elamites. He has been victorious in many battles, and when he is feasting amid his captains and women, an Accad captive, Sharruk, sings an unexpected ode to fellowship and goodwill among men, scathingly condemns war, and describes a vision of a time when peace shall reign in every land. Sharruk curses the infuriated king, who pierces his heart with an arrow. The poem contains a number of resonant, telling lines; and much of the language of the seer rises to heights of lofty eloquence, especially as the dramatic climax draws near.

**\*Nicholson (D. H. S.) and Lee (A. H. E.), edd.** THE OXFORD BOOK OF ENGLISH MYSTICAL VERSE. *Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1916.* 7½ in. 659 pp. introduction, indexes of authors and first lines, 6/ n.; *India paper, 7/6 n.* 821.08

From Richard Rolle of Hampole to Mr. Harold E. Goad some 150 poets are represented, the most prominent being Herbert, Crashaw, Treherne, Blake, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Whitman, Swinburne, Francis Thompson, A. E. Waite, and Bliss Carman. We should have expected more than one piece by Christina Rossetti. A large and interesting selection has been made from present-day writers.

**Plowman (Dorothy).** LYRICAL POEMS (*Adventurers All Series, No. 10*). *Oxford, Blackwell, 1916.* 8 in. 62 pp. *paper, 2/ n.* 821.9

Inscribed to the memory of Keats, these poems are marked by keen appreciation of the beauties of nature, and a love of the woods and the wolds, heather and gorse, hill and stream. Skill and artistic taste are evident in Miss Plowman's delineations of such scenes as the view of Oxford from Shotover Hill, for instance. Two of the best among many good pieces in the book are 'Dream Tales' and 'The Song of the Ships in 1560.'

**Sayers (Dorothy L.).** OP. I. (*Adventurers All Series, No. 9*). *Oxford, Blackwell, 1916.* 8 in. 71 pp. *paper, 2/ n.* 821.9

A deep and, one may well believe, enduring love of her Alma Mater is a clear note sounded by Miss Dorothy Sayers in this her first book of verse. There are many stanzas in the volume which arrest attention and show that she has the gift of poesy. The workmanship is good. The introduction and sequence of lyrics in 'The Last Castle,' the fine 'Hymn in Contemplation of Sudden Death,' 'The Gates of Paradise,' and other pieces, display imagination and variety. A spirit of confidence in the future pervades these poems, though a strain of melancholy is by no means absent.

**\*Segar (Mary G.), ed.** SOME MINOR POEMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES; selected and arranged with an introduction by Mary G. Segar; glossary by Emmeline Paxton. *Longmans, 1917.* 7½ in. 79 pp. *boards, 2/6 n.* 821.1

This is complementary to Miss Segar's recent 'Mediæval Anthology,' and should help to fill in the background against which the greater and better-known works stand out, and do this more effectively than the "Source-Book" reviewed on p. 87, because of the directness with which the lyric expresses the human spirit, and also because the original form and spelling are preserved. Some of these pieces are widely known; others, and not the least interesting, are unfamiliar. These do, as the preface claims, "illustrate the mind and deeds of the time, and its manners and customs." Miss Segar writes an excellent introduction, and the glossary and notes smooth the way for any intelligent student.

**\*Squire (John Collins).** TRICKS OF THE TRADE. *Secker [1917].* 7½ in. 79 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Delightful and at the same time critical and well-merited parodies of Messrs. Belloc, W. H. Davies, Masefield, Chesterton, H. G. Wells, and Bernard Shaw, Sir H. Newbolt, and Canon Rawnsley, with clever experiments "How they would have done it," of which Gray's 'Spoon River Anthology' is a typical sample.

**War Poems;** by X. *Secker [1916].* 7 in. 104 pp., *paper, 1/; cloth, 2/* 821.9

X. has a keen and often bitter wit, as is shown in the final stanza of 'Dying for your Country,' and in the three 'Excuses'; also in the lighter, but no less adequate 'Joffre.' Indeed, whether for his wit or for his poetry as pure poetry, he is thoroughly well worth reading from end to end, and his poems—they deserve the name—are among the best that we have read on the War.

822.33 SHAKESPEARE.

**Jochumsson (Matthias).** VILHJÁLMUR SHAKESPEARE, 1616—1916: on the Tercentenary Commemoration of Shakespeare Ultima Thule sendeth Greeting: an Icelandic poem by Matthias Jochumsson; with translation into English by Israel Gollancz. *Milford [1916].* 11 by 8½ in. 10 pp. *paper, 1/ n.* 822.33

Matthias Jochumsson, the veteran poet of Iceland and translator of Shakespeare, intended this poem, in the ancient mother-tongue of Scandinavia, for the Shakespeare 'Book of Homage'; but disturbance of mail routes and navigation caused delay. In the publication before us the original text of Jochumsson's fine and impressive tribute to Shakespeare is accompanied by a dignified translation, the work of Mr. Israel Gollancz. The poem consists of twenty-seven verses, one of which, in the English version, we quote:—

Compact are there close mysteries of heav'nly harmony and direst doom;	yea, Hamlet dreamt this day of wrath, these cries of death that crush the world.
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**Shakespeare Criticism:** a selection; with an introduction by D. Nichol Smith (*World's Classics*). *Milford [1917].* 6 in. 447 pp., 1/ n.; *thin paper, 1/3 n.* 822.33

This interesting collection begins with Heminge and Condell, Ben Jonson, and Milton, and ends with Landor and Carlyle, Dryden, Joseph Warton, Dr. Johnson, Archbishop Whately, Charles Lamb, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Jeffrey, and De Quincey occupy the chief space.

FICTION.

**Adair (Cecil).** THE SAILS OF LIFE. *Stanley Paul [1916].* 7½ in. 411 pp., 6/ Second edition.

**Askew (Alice and Claude).** THE PAIGNTON HONOUR. *Ward & Lock, 1917.* 7½ in. 304 pp. front., 5/ n.

This story is constructed around the temporarily embarrassed fortunes of an honest and straightforward, but too easygoing peer, whose family honour at one period seems trembling in the balance. He has agreeable daughters, whose love-affairs form part of the interest of the novel; and some exciting episodes help to make still more readable quite a pleasant tale.

**Barcynska (Countess).** IF WISHES WERE HORSES. *Hurst & Blackett, 1917.* 7½ in. 336 pp., 6/

A clever, realistic, and natural pre-war character-study, written in simple and straightforward language.

**Bazin (René).** MADAME CORENTINE (*Collection Nelson*). *Paris, Nelson [1917].* 6½ in. 281 pp. col. front., 1 fr. 25 n. 843.9 Cheap edition.

**Bell (J. J.).** TILL THE CLOCK STOPS. *Hodder & Stoughton [1917].* 7½ in. 256 pp., 2/6 n.

Crime and mystery are surely new departures for Mr. Bell—if, indeed, the author is the J. J. Bell we know as the "creator" of Wee MacGregor. In any case, the story is well planned, and full of excitement and suspense up to the last chapter.

**Black (William).** SHANDON BELLS (*Nelson Libraries*). *Nelson [1916].* 6½ in. 475 pp. front., 9d. n. Cheap reprint.

**Blackburn (Douglas).** LOVE MUTI. *Everett [1916].* 7½ in. 347 pp., 6/ n.

The scene is laid in South Africa, and the heroine is a well-educated woman who suffers from the disadvantage of having Zulu blood in her veins. Despised by the Colonial women, she forms a strong attachment for an Englishman whom one of them has marked for her own. The girl of mixed race triumphs over her rival; and, after various exciting adventures, she and the Englishman marry. The story is readable without being remarkable; but the wayward, impulsive, and fascinating heroine, with her hypnotic power over her fiancé and other men, is a good character-study.

- Blue (A. Wylie).** THE QUAY HEAD TRYST. Paisley, A. Gardner, 1917. 7½ in. 235 pp. col. front., 3/6 n.  
To readers for whom "braid Scots" is not as "caviare to the general," these sketches will give considerable pleasure. "Chairlie," "Baldy," "Daavid," and the other cronies who forgather at the "Quay Heid," have many shrewd and oracular observations to offer upon men and things; in fact, they are "comprehensive," and, as Chairlie says, "scriptural tae, slant ways like." The contents of the volume range from the quietly humorous, of which the account of Francie's lapse of memory is a good example, to genuinely pathetic studies, such as 'A Mother in Israel' and 'A Double Life.'
- Blyth (James).** A MODERN SACRIFICE. Long [1917]. 7½ in. 317 pp., 6/  
The tragic love-story of a Norfolk girl. The scenes are laid in and around Norwich and in London.
- Bone (Florence).** THE IRON SACRIFICE. C. H. Kelly [1917]. 7½ in. 258 pp. col. front., 3/6  
A love-story of the present War, of not more than average merit.
- Cameron (Mrs. Lovett).** A DIFFICULT MATTER. New edition. Long [1917]. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 6d.  
Cheap edition.
- Carpenter (J. Harold).** THE PENDULUM: a tale of Imperial Rome. Long [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/  
The characters in this tale of Imperial Rome are not wholly convincing, but the book is readable.
- Cobb (G. Belton).** STAND TO ARMS; with eight illustrations by Ruth Cobb. Wells Gardner [1916]. 7½ in. 190 pp. glossary and index, 1/9  
A war-time story. The author describes in detail the training of a man from a raw recruit to the stage where he becomes a veteran of the trenches.
- Cobb (Thomas).** THE HILLERWAY LETTERS. Chapman & Hall, 1917. 7½ in. 255 pp., 5/n.  
A pleasant but quite uneventful little tale. The characterization and the general plan are good so far as they go, but rather vague and unfinished.
- Cullum (Ridgwell).** THE PURCHASE PRICE. Chapman & Hall, 1917. 7½ in. 312 pp., 5/n. 813.5  
A spirited and well-told story of ranch life. The psychology of the tale is chiefly concerned with the question of surrendering certain cattle raiders for a reward; and the author handles cleverly the effect of this act on the minds of his characters.
- Deeping (Warwick).** MARTIN VALLIANT. Cassell [1917]. 7½ in. 318 pp., 6/  
A fine, wholesome tale of the time of Richard Hunchback and Henry Tudor, telling how a monk found his true self in the defence of a woman. It is a satisfactory bit of work, and forms good reading in these distressful times.
- Delano (Mrs. Danvers).** SIDELIGHTS ON THE ARISTOCRACY. Laurie [1917]. 7½ in. 192 pp., 2/6 n.  
This book is by way of being a social satire, but of the mildest kind and not interesting. Such work should have more "bite" and epigram, and more striking characterization.
- Dix (Beulah Marie).** BLITHE MCBRIDE. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 7½ in. 260 pp. col. front., 5/n. 813.5  
A pleasantly written and interesting tale, suitable for juvenile as well as adult readers.
- Drummond (Hammond).** THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD. Stanley Paul [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/  
An interesting story, bringing in the siege and capture of Granada and the departure of Columbus for the New World. The period is fairly clearly portrayed, but the character-drawing is not good; in fact, it is the incidents that merit attention rather than the general treatment.
- Eaton (Walter Pritchard).** THE BIRD HOUSE MAN. Hodder & Stoughton, 1917. 7½ in. 356 pp. il., 5/n. 813.5  
A pleasant, wholesome story of life in an American village, where a man of altruistic temperament, the friend of his own race and of the birds and flowers around him, acts as confidant to the girls of the neighbourhood, and settles their love-affairs.
- \***Fabre (Ferdinand).** MONSIEUR JEAN (Collection Nelson). Paris, Nelson [1917]. 6½ in. 285 pp. col. front., 1 fr. 25 n. 843.9  
Cheap edition.
- \***Fielding (Henry).** THE WORKS OF HENRY FIELDING, 6 vols. (The International Library). Jarrold [1917]. 7½ in. 325, 377, 365, 299, 302, and 291 pp. introductions, frontispieces, "3/n. per volume. Sold only in sets." 823.52  
It is well said by the editor of this series that Henry Fielding "was the first to display the qualities of the perfect novelist as distinguished from the romancer"; and whether or not assent be given to the rather large claim that Fielding is "one of the four Atlantes of English verse and prose" (Introduction, vol. i. p. 27), he must at least be admitted to have a place among the great English writers. An edition such as this, well produced, and including the novelist's principal works, with some of those which are less familiar, is therefore sure of a welcome. Among the miscellaneous writings are 'A Journey from this World to the Next' and 'An Essay on Conversation.' Each volume is supplied with an effective decorative title-page by Mr. Reginald L. Knowles.
- Gallon (Tom).** THE LADY IN THE BLACK MASK. Mills & Boon [1917]. 7½ in. 280 pp., 6/  
A well-written and interesting story of a crime and its detection—not too complex, and yet highly dramatic.
- \***Galsworthy (John).** THE COUNTRY HOUSE (Nelson Libraries). Nelson [1917]. 6½ in. 287 pp. front., 9d. n.  
Cheap edition.
- Grenfell (Wilfred Thomason).** TALES OF THE LABRADOR. Nisbet, 1916. 7½ in. 240 pp. front., 4/6 n.  
These tales of a little-known region would have been even more interesting than they are, had the sentimental element been less marked.
- Grimshaw (Beatrice).** KRIS-GIRL. Mills & Boon [1917]. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/  
Malaysia is the setting of this brightly written story, the heroine of which is distinctly attractive; and there is no lack of excitement, as witness the attempt of a jealous suitor to compass the death of a rival by persuading him to bathe in a pool inhabited by a horrible octopus. Fortunately, the intended victim escapes this piece of "frightfulness," and lives to marry "Kris-Girl."
- Gull (C. Ranger).** THE RAVENSCROFT HORROR. Laurie [1917]. 7½ in. 266 pp., 2/6 n.  
Many sensational things occur in this cleverly constructed story of a British diplomat's efforts to prevent the proclamation of a new Mikado of anti-British sympathies. Though some villainous Japanese play a prominent part in the tale, the scene is laid in England, and the horrible thing suggested in the title is connected with a Yorkshire manor house. As depicted on the paper cover of the book, it is repulsive enough.
- \***Hichens (Robert).** IN THE WILDERNESS. Methuen, 1917. 7½ in. 583 pp., 6/  
This tale relates how by a great sorrow the sympathies of a man and a woman were broadened. The two central figures are very finely drawn, and there are other notable delineations of character—in fact, the book will provide some hours of reading as entertaining as it is good.
- Holmes-Vincent (A.).** KNAVES AND HEARTS. Holden & Hardingham [1917]. 7½ in. 340 pp., 5/n.  
A Jewish story in which the jealousy of an ambitious mother brings tragedy upon her family circle.
- Hutten zum Stolzenberg (Freifrau von), the Baroness Bettina von Hutten, née Riddle.** MAGPIE. Hutchinson, 1917. 7½ in. 348 pp., 6/  
The little protégée of an elderly barrister is the only child of a poor artist, who, as the result of a lapse in early life, has "gone under." The child's whimsical character is well drawn; and her fortunes, as well as the pathetic story of the father's early love, are narrated in a facile, pleasant manner, characteristic of the author. A carefully finished portrait is that of the child's mother, who after years of suffering has her identity discovered. The novel is pleasing and wholesome.
- Jones (E. Brandram).** THE SECOND CECIL. Long [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/  
This very readable novel, which is a companion, and in some respects a sequel, to the author's 'In Burleigh's Days,' deals with the period between Lord Burleigh's last illness and the death of Sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower. Among the personages introduced are Francis Bacon, who has been a member of the "combination of writers under Master Shakespeare," and takes a prominent part as prosecuting counsel in a trial for high treason; Shakespeare himself, who sups with the narrator and his wife; and King James I., whose hesitancy and parsimony are rather well portrayed. There are numerous plots and counterplots.
- Joyce (James).** A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN. 'Egoist' Office, Bloomsbury Street, W.C. [1916]. 7½ in. 299 pp., 6/  
In our review of Mr. Joyce's 'Dubliners' (June 20, 1914) we expressed the hope that he would attempt larger and broader work than short stories; he has now done so, but without the result we had wished—an enlarged outlook and the elimination of scenes and details that shock without impressing or elevating. He has undoubted power, both of observation and of description; but his adherence to naturalism leads him into unnecessary and even revolting by-paths, out of which he seems reluctant to emerge on to the high road. In a word, he gives a portrait full of detail, but unfinished as a whole. The book does not go beyond that. M. Édouard Estaunié wrote, some years ago, a book on a somewhat similar theme ('L'Empreinte'); Mr. Joyce might have benefited if he had read it before he began his portrait.

**Leacock (Stephen).** FURTHER FOOLISHNESS: sketches and satires on the follies of the day. *Lane*, 1917. 7½ in. 245 pp., 3/6 n.

Mr. Leacock is far less amusing here than in his delightful 'Arcadian Adventures.' True, there are many laughable passages, but the fun as a whole is forced and unduly boisterous. We trust that Mr. Leacock is not going to let himself be spoiled by his public.

**Leighton (Marie Connor).** VENGEANCE IS MINE. *Ward & Lock* [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp. il. front., 5/ n.

This story of crime and mystery and general complications is fairly exciting, but far too sentimental and melodramatic in language.

**L'Hopital (Joseph).** UN CLOCHER DANS LA PLAINE. *Paris, Ollendorff* [1917]. 7½ in. 285 pp., 3 fr. 50. 843.9

The dialect in which much of this story of Norman peasants is written is rather difficult, at least for English readers. It is a simple story enough. A village beauty marries the strong man, the substantial yeoman, out of her three lovers, not the idealist who was ready to—and did—die for her; philanders with the flashy Parisian; and is awakened by her peril to the seriousness of life. The purse-proud, wealthy farmers, shamelessly concentrated on the main chance; the old peasantry, glorying in their descent from Normans of the Hundred Years' War, and disdainful of rich and successful newcomers; and the pathetic old priest, desperately struggling to save his church, with his parishioners, free-thinkers or mere worldly money-grubbers, are all effectively drawn.

**Lloyd (J. A. T.).** "QUIS?" *Stanley Paul* [1916]. 7½ in. 327 pp., 6/

The author has spent much labour in the creation of a character and an environment to match; he has achieved both, but without much conviction for those who prefer a standard of reality for comparison. Both "Quis" and his friends—and enemies—are unreal in their talk and in their deeds, and the result is a book which would have been far more readable had the writer contented himself with description rather than creation.

**London (Jack).** THE STRENGTH OF THE STRONG. *Mills & Boon* [1917]. 7½ in. 294 pp., 6/

These curious tales—which will be recognized as characteristic by those who have read Jack London carefully—bring in a variety of issues: labour in prehistoric days, in the present, and in the future as the writer imagined it; war and destruction on a scale that amazes even us who are witnessing the latest moves of war; and the sea as seen through the eyes of the McGill island folk. All the stories are worth reading.

**Machen (Arthur).** THE TERROR: a fantasy. *Duckworth* [[1917]. 7½ in. 190 pp. boards, 1/n.

A slight and disappointing piece of work, the style of which in the earlier portions shows signs of the influence of Mr. H. G. Wells. The conclusion is tamer than the previously accumulated horrors would lead one to expect, and does not at all carry conviction.

**Margerison (John S.).** TURRET AND TORPEDO: tales of the navy trade. *Pearson*, 1917. 7 in. 120 pp., 1/ n.

Vivid and exciting tales of submarine exploits. The "unreported episode" is, alas! too good to be true—as yet.

**Minor Operations;** by Taffrail. *Pearson*, 1917. 7½ in. 120 pp., 1/ n.

A set of admirable little tales of the sea and naval exploits—absolutely realistic in general tone, but, we fear, rather overdrawn as to the deeds recorded. We could wish that half those same deeds had been performed.

**\*Nexö (Martin Andersen).** DAYBREAK; translated from the Danish by Jessie Muir. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1917. 7½ in. 6/

This fourth part of Nexö's work gives us the result on Pelle of the imprisonment recorded in the third part. The development of the man, and his work among his fellows, are remarkably portrayed, and the book should be read by all who are interested in industrial conditions. We congratulate Miss Jessie Muir on her translation, though we suspect her of a quite uncalculated-for liberty in her endeavour not to call a spade a spade.

**Oppenheim (E. Phillips).** THE HILLMAN. *Methuen* [1917]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/ n.

This is a clever story of strong contrasts. The young Cumberland recluse and his dour elder brother; the luxury-loving, but lovable actress; the cynical aristocrat who despises and hates the bourgeoisie; and the other people who occur in Mr. Oppenheim's pages, supply the reader with plenty of interest. An element of excitement is found in the Machiavellian snares laid for the North Countryman by his rival.

**Richmond (Sir William Blake).** THE SILVER CHAIN: a Satire on Convention. *Palmer & Hayward* [1916]. 7½ in., 441 pp., 6/ n.

As one would expect, the eminent painter applies his art to his story, and the drab colour of life in England is ably contrasted with the brightness and sunshine in Italy and Egypt. See review on p. 89.

**Sabin (Edwin L.).** WITH SAM HOUSTON IN TEXAS: a boy volunteer in the Texas struggles for independence; with illustrations by Charles H. Stephens, portrait, and maps. *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott*, 1916. 7½ in. 320 pp. il. por. col. front. maps, 5/ n. 813.5

This is an interesting and stirring novel, dealing with the beginnings of Texas, and founded largely on fact. The struggle of Texas for independence is an exciting and romantic phase of American history, and the author has succeeded in weaving many striking incidents into a story which is full of "go."

**\*Seton (Ernest Thompson).** LIVES OF THE HUNTED: containing a true account of the doings of five quadrupeds and three birds (*Nelson Libraries*). *Nelson* [1916]. 6½ in. 285 pp. col. front., 1/3 n.

Cheap edition.

**\*Smollett (Tobias George).** THE WORKS OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT: 6 vols. (*The International Library*). *Jarrold* [1917]. 7½ in. 327, 362, 341, 338, 348, and 297 pp. introductions, frontispieces, "3/ n. per volume. Sold only in sets." 823.63

In this edition we have placed before us, in six attractive volumes of convenient format, Smollett's *chef-d'œuvre*, 'Humphry Clinker,' as well as 'Peregrine Pickle' and 'Roderick Random,' those extraordinarily clever books which, though marred by obvious defects, continue to be readable and enjoyable. Accompanying these stories are the comparatively little-known 'Sir Launcelot Greaves' and 'Ferdinand, Count Fathom.' For reasons stated in the general introduction, it has been decided not to include the 'Adventures of an Atom.' The editor neither minimizes Smollett's faults, nor withholds the tribute due to his genius; and reference is made to his indebtedness to Le Sage.

**Stevenson (George).** A LITTLE WORLD APART. *Lane*, 1917. 7½ in. 405 pp., 6/

From his familiarity with feminine dress as well as his acquaintance with the backstairs phenomena of woman's character, we should judge George Stevenson to be a lady. The novel belongs to the 'Cranford' tradition. It depicts the vicar and his family, the gentle-folks, simple folk, and their menservants and maidservants, in a Yorkshire village, some time in the last century. Character-drawing, dialogue, and the ups and downs and ins and outs of various affairs of sentiment are presented with a skilful hand, with ease, restraint, and humour. The satire of the Dorcas, the tea-drinking, and a most outrageous clerical scandal is done so effectively and yet so gently that a most pleasing impression is left on the mind.

**Swinton (Charles).** JOCK O' RIFFON. *Cassell* [1917]. 7½ in. 317 pp., 6/

This tale contains several exciting episodes, but does not somehow "hang together" well. We are told that the action takes place in Henry VIII's time, but the period is not otherwise very well defined. R. L. Stevenson would have made a masterpiece of the theme—to judge from his 'Black Arrow'; but Mr. Swinton has much to learn as to general treatment of his material.

**Symons (J. H.).** THE SUPREME MYSTERY. *Methuen*, 1917. 8 in. 310 pp., 6/ n.

The supreme mystery is that of our Lord's ministry and Passion. Through the clairvoyance of an extremely sensitive medium, the author endeavours, by adding details of the daily life of the Jews at that period, to make the reader realize more fully some of the incidents recorded in the Gospel; but the medium also introduces scenes not related in the New Testament. The book is written in a reverent and sympathetic spirit throughout.

**\*Tolstoy (Leo).** THE COSSACKS; and other tales of the Caucasus; trans. by Louise and Aylmer Maude (*World's Classics*). *Milford* [1917]. 6 in. 371 pp., 1/ n.; *thin paper*, 1/3 n. 891.7

This gives all Tolstoy's Caucasian stories except 'A Prisoner in the Caucasus,' included in his 'Twenty-Three Tales,' and 'Hadji Murad.' They date from 1853 ('The Raid') to 1863 ('The Cossacks'). The chief story was translated by E. Schuyler (1878), and 'The Woodfelling' by N. H. Dole (1887). This is a new translation.

**Tree (Sir Herbert Beerbohm).** NOTHING MATTERS; and other stories. *Cassell* [1917]. 8 in. 258 pp., 6/

Sir Herbert is successful in his new departure. He has the trick of making up a story and telling it in a quiet, humorous fashion that is to some extent reminiscent of his distinguished brother, though more serious, more intermittent in his humour, more heavy at times in style. We shall look forward to his next effort.

**Vaka (Demetra).** THE GRASP OF THE SULTAN; with illustrations by W. T. Benda. *Cassell* [1917]. 7½ in. 303 pp., 6/

An interesting and pleasantly written tale. Of course the period of Abdul Hamid (and we take it he is the Sultan represented) is an incentive to imagination, and we wonder if the world will ever have a real inner history of his life and reign; but we should doubt if this clever story is founded on fact.

**Wadsley (Olive).** *FRAILTY.* Cassell [1917]. 7½ in. 340 pp., 6/ This is the love-story of a reformed drug-taker who marries a beautiful girl only to find, after some months of happiness, that she is a dipsomaniac. His disgust at first conquers his love, with the result that her malady becomes well-nigh hopeless, but finally they make a joint effort to overcome their failings.

**Wallace (Edgar).** *THE JUST MEN OF CORDOVA.* Ward & Lock, 1917. 7½ in. 303 pp. front., 5/ n.

This book—an obvious sequel to the 'Four Just Men'—is quite interesting after its kind, though, as the action takes place almost entirely in England, we hardly see the reason for bringing Cordova into the title.

**Waste (Henrie).** *PHILOSOPHY: an autobiographical fragment.* Longmans, 1917. 7½ in. 274 pp., 5/ n.

Discursive and markedly introspective sketches of an American lady-student's life at the University of Freiburg. The love element is not lacking, and the second half of the book consists of letters written by the lady to the man of her choice.

**Willecocks (Mary Patricia).** *THE EYES OF THE BLIND.* Hutchinson, 1917. 7½ in. 424 pp., 6/

There is a certain grimness in Miss Willecocks's delineation of her characters in this book, the attractiveness of which to many readers will consequently be lessened. Few of the personages in the story are really likeable; and the doctor-hero's contempt for convention is carried to excess. The opposing characteristics of the farmer's two sons, and the pride and vanity of the rich old woman, are well portrayed. The story drags, however.

**Wood (Walter).** *THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.* New edition. Long [1917]. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 6d. Cheap edition.

**Young (F. E. Mills).** *THE BIGAMIST.* Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 329 pp., 6/

The problem discussed in this novel is the position of a young wife and mother who discovers that her status is illegal, as her husband's first wife is still alive. She decides to conceal the truth from her friends, but relations between the pair become unsatisfactory owing to mutual loss of respect. Another factor in the tangle is the husband's fancy for a third woman. The first wife dies, and after a good deal of humiliation and suffering the heroine, completely disillusioned, marries the man for the sake of her children.

#### 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES.

**\*Bevan (Rev. J. O.).** *THE TOWNS OF ROMAN BRITAIN.* Chapman & Hall, 1917. 7½ in. 74 pp. map, appendixes, boards, 2/6 n. 913.42

A sort of annotated catalogue summarizing information about Roman towns, roads, &c., this handbook, with its concise introduction, should prove a boon to tourists and antiquaries.

**\*Cagnat (René Louis Victor) and Chapot (V.).** *MANUEL DE L'ARCHÉOLOGIE ROMAINE: tome I, LES MONUMENTS, DÉCORATION DES MONUMENTS, SCULPTURE.* Paris, Aicard, 1917. 9 in. 761 pp. bibliog. paper, 15 fr. 913.37

This is a volume in a very important series of manuals dealing with the archaeology of France, Mohammedan countries, America, &c., and promises well for the excellence of the remainder. The period reviewed is from early times to about A.D. 476. After the general introduction, specific subjects are treated systematically, materials of construction, utilization of different materials for the construction and the decoration of buildings, roads, bridges, gateways, and so on. All these topics are amply illustrated with photographs, diagrams, plans, &c. The work is readable, and the clear table of subjects makes it convenient for purposes of reference.

**Fyfe (Dorothea Hamilton).** *OXFORD (The Treasure-House Series);* illustrated by L. Russell Conway. Wells Gardner [1916]. 7½ in. 297 pp., 3/ n. 914.257

Oxford, that unique congeries of venerable edifices and time-honoured institutions of which every Englishman is proud, has often been described; but the author's succinct accounts of the Colleges and University buildings and their histories; of Merton Chapel and "Tom Quad"; of the reredos of All Souls, and Nicholas Hawksmoor's twin towers; of the Divinity School and St. Frideswide's shrine; of Magdalen and the water-meadows, Brasenose quadrangle, and the Italianate elegance of Queen's; of the peaceful gardens of Wadham, "New," St. John's, and Worcester; and of the city's numerous other beauties, will be useful to many residents. The volume cannot fail to be serviceable also to those persons to whom a sight of Oxford is still a delight to come. It is adequately illustrated, but has no index.

**Jackson (Sir Thomas Graham), Bt.** *A HOLIDAY IN UMBRIA; with an account of Urbino and the 'Cortegiano' of Castiglione.* Murray, 1917. 9 in. 218 pp. il. index, 10/6 n. 914.56

A book of historical, architectural, and literary interest, originating in two visits, in 1881 and 1888, to a part of Italy comparatively unfamiliar to British travellers. Ancona, Rimini, Gubbio, Urbino, Pesaro, and other places are described; there is a particularly detailed account of the ducal palace at Urbino; and many pages are

devoted to extracts from 'Il Cortegiano' ('The Courtier'), by Count Baldassare Castiglione, ambassador from Duke Guidobaldo I. to King Henry VII. These excerpts present a pleasing picture of life at the ducal Court. Sir Thomas Jackson's book is very readable, and the illustrations are good.

**\*Safroni-Middleton (A.).** *A VAGABOND'S ODYSSEY: being further reminiscences of a wandering sailor-troubadour in many lands; with sixteen illustrations from photographs.* Grant Richards, 1916. 9 in. 328 pp., 10/6 n. 910

This is another pleasantly written volume of unconventional travel, by the author of 'Sailor and Beachcomber,' who describes it as the second instalment of his autobiography. The book is filled with variety, and brings before us with vividness and "sparkle" some of the writer's experiences and adventures in many lands—among them the United States, Samoa, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, Spain, and the South of France. During an earlier visit to Samoa the author became acquainted with Stevenson, of whom some reminiscences are included. Mr. Safroni-Middleton also stayed for a time with a Hawaiian who had acted as servant to Joseph Damien de Veuster, otherwise known as Father Damien. Many interesting particulars concerning the good priest are to be found in the ninth chapter. Some of the illustrations are very attractive.

**The Western Front at a Glance: a large-scale atlas of the Allies' fighting line in the West.** Philip [1916]. 7½ in. 72 pp. index (24 pp.), cloth, 2/ n. 912.4

A convenient pocket atlas, consisting of clear, well-coloured maps, on a scale of half an inch to a mile. Each map is divided into squares, indicated by letters and figures in the border. Appended is an index of names of places, with references to the maps and squares in which the names occur. A general index-map, on a small scale, is included.

**The Western Front at a Glance: a large-scale atlas of the Allies' fighting line in the West.** Philip [1916]. 7½ in. 48 pp. paper, 1/ n. 912.4

A pocket atlas like the above, but paper-covered and without the index.

#### 920 BIOGRAPHY.

**Ainger (Arthur Campbell).** *MEMORIES OF ETON SIXTY YEARS AGO; with contributions from Neville Gerald Lyttelton and John Murray.* Murray, 1917. 8½ in. 370 pp. il. pors. index, 9/ n. 920

The author finds a reason for the presentation of another book on Eton in the fact that many of the events of the years from 1850 to 1860 show the passing of the old order and the birth of the new. Not only to old Etonians, but also to the general reader, this volume of memories clinging around the ancient school, its inner life, the discipline, manners, and customs of far-off days, and the picturesque buildings, some of which are no more, will be of great interest. The illustrations are very attractive.

*Beethoven (Ludwig van).*

**\*Rolland (Romain).** *BEEHIVEN; trans. by B. Constance Hull; with a brief analysis of the sonatas, the symphonies, and the quartets, by A. Eaglefield Hull; with 24 musical illustrations and 4 plates, and an introduction by Edward Carpenter (Library of Music and Musicians).* Kegan Paul, 1917. 7½ in. 263 pp. introd. il. pors. bibliog. list of pors. classification of piano sonatas, complete list of works, index, 2/6 n. 920

Interesting, and written with great understanding and sympathy. A feature of the book consists of the descriptions of the symphonies, pianoforte sonatas, and string quartets; these are far better and more enlightening than what is often found in concert programmes.

**Bradford (Gamaliel).** *UNION PORTRAITS.* Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin (Constable), 1916. 7½ in. 347 pp. il. pors. bibliog. notes, index, 6/6 n. 920

These portraits (or, as the author would have preferred to call them, "psychographs") of Generals Sherman, Thomas, Meade, McClellan, and Hooker, and of others who were prominent in the American Civil War, are distinguished by a carefulness of judgment not always met with in biographical sketches. They are attempts "to extricate those permanent habits of thought and action which constitute what we call character"; and a commendable feature of the author's work is his endeavour to appraise the men of whom he writes, as well as to get at the causes of their relative successes or failures, without bias or reference to preconceived opinions.

**Escott (T. H. S.).** *GREAT VICTORIANS: memories and personalities.* Fisher Unwin [1916]. 10 in. 384 pp. por. index, 12/6 n. 920

Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, the first Duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan, Lord Cardigan, "Elchi," Palmerston, the three Sir Robert Peels, Lord John Russell, Earl Granville, the late Earl of Derby, Abraham Hayward, Kinglake, G. A. Lawrence, and the late Duke of Devonshire are the most prominent worthies in this book of informal reminiscences. It is to be hoped that Mr. Escott's memory is more accurate in his good stories than when he puts the Wellington pillar at the foot instead of the summit of Blackdown Hills, or places



Lough Cutra in Western (instead of Eastern) Galway. The real name of "Cuthbert Bede" was not Davies, but Bradley. "Elchi," Stratford de Redcliffe's Turkish title, is continually spelt "Eltchi," Laurence Oliphant's Christian name "Lawrence," Eliot Warburton's "Elliott," &c.

*Handel (George Frederick).*

**Sibley (Churchill).** HANDEL AT CANONS; with a description of the church of St. Lawrence, Whitechurch. *Musical Exchange* [1916]. 6 in. 37 pp. il. por. paper. 920

Dr. Churchill Sibley's description of the church of St. Lawrence, Stanmore Parva, or Whitechurch, where during 1718-20 Handel, in his capacity as chapel-master to the wealthy Duke of Chandos of Canons Park, officiated as organist, is a timely reminder of the illustrious composer's association with the quiet Middlesex parish. For in 1918 will be reached the bicentenary of the beginning of the period during which the twelve Chandos anthems and the oratorio 'Esther' were composed; and it is to be hoped that the commemorative musical festival held on July 13, 1916, in the interesting little eighteenth-century edifice, may be followed by similar functions in which more of Handel's immortal works will give delight to lovers of melodious and stately music.

*Johnson (Andrew).*

**Hall (Clifton R.).** ANDREW JOHNSON, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE. *Princeton, N.J., University Press (Milford), 1916.* 9 in. 237 pp. index, 6/6 n. 920

The author attempts to trace the personality of Andrew Johnson through the years 1862-5, when most of the burden of military government and reconstruction in Tennessee fell upon his shoulders. The accounts are based largely upon the 'Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,' the Johnson papers, and contemporary newspapers.

**\*Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1917.** *Kelly's Directories, 1917.* 7½ in. 1645 pp., 15/ 929.72

This indispensable work of reference, now in its forty-third annual edition, needs no detailed description. The present issue, which comprises, we are informed, some 30,000 biographical notices, is brought down to a late date. Included, for instance, are announcements of the viscounties conferred upon Mr. L. Harcourt, Lord Cowdray, and Lord Sandhurst, and the baronies given to Sir John A. Dewar, Sir W. M. Aitkin, and others.

*Kitchener of Khartum (Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl).*

**Grew (Edwin Sharpe), and others.** FIELD-MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER: his life and work for the Empire: vol. 3. *Gresham Publishing Co., 1916.* 9 in. 266 pp. por. plates, 8/6 n. 920

This, the third and concluding volume of the Life of the great Field-Marshal, deals with his work in India, his visit to Australia and New Zealand, the making of the new armies, the progress of the War, and the tragedy of the sinking of the Hampshire.

*Kitchener of Khartum (Horatio Herbert, 1st Earl).*

**Le Bas (Sir Hedley), ed.** THE LORD KITCHENER MEMORIAL BOOK. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1917]. 10 in. il. por., 3/6 n. 920

Lord Derby contributes a foreword to this book, which is published on behalf of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund. Appreciations by General (now Marshal) Joffre, Count Cadorna, the Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, and others follow. M. de Chasseloup Laubat's tribute is especially full and impressive. The late Field-Marshal's speeches and reviews of the progress of the War are included; and the volume is profusely illustrated. At the end are extracts from the speeches delivered at Westminster, on June 20 and 21, 1916, by Lords Lansdowne and French, and Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Wardle.

**Legge (Edward).** KING EDWARD, THE KAISER, AND THE WAR. *Grant Richards, 1917.* 9 in. 384 pp. index, 16/ n. 920

There is a lot of tittle-tattle in this book, quite unworthy of Mr. Legge. His abilities would have been better employed in helping us to a temperate discrimination between the character and environment of King Edward, which made for national health, and the character and surroundings of the present Kaiser, which have made for national immorality. There is far too much mere vituperation in the book.

*Marillac (Venerable Louise de).*

**\*Lovat (Alice, Lady).** LIFE OF THE VENERABLE LOUISE DE MARILLAC (MADEMOISELLE LE GRAS), foundress of the Company of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; preface by Father Bernard Vaughan. *Simpkin & Marshall* [1916]. 9 in. 499 pp. il. por. index, 10/6 n. 920

Louise de Marillac, widow of Antoine Le Gras, and later the foundress and first Superior of the Company of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, was born in 1591. Her death occurred in 1660. Although in the French language there have been published three Lives of this pious woman, whose many good works, and especially

her care for the unfortunate *enfants-trouvés* of Paris, are gratefully remembered, only one biography, 'A Sister of Charity' (1884), has hitherto appeared in English. This is not mentioned by Lady Lovat, who states that she has availed herself freely of the works of her predecessors, and has also made use of the biographies of St. Vincent de Paul, the co-founder of the Sisters of Charity. A good portrait of Louise de Marillac faces the title-page.

**Sothern (Edward H.).** MY REMEMBRANCES: the melancholy tale of "Me." *Cassell, 1917.* 9 in. 425 pp. il. por. index, 12/ n. 920

The son of Mr. E. A. Sothern ("Lord Dundreary") has brought together in this volume many amusing theatrical and family recollections, which rather belie the sub-title; for, although the graver aspects of life are not entirely absent, the author's tale as a whole is far from "melancholy." Among the more noteworthy reminiscences are those concerned with E. A. Sothern, Edwin Booth, John McCullough, and the lamented Charles Frohman. The last-named was, it will be remembered, one of those on board the Lusitania when she was torpedoed.

*Whitehouse (Owen Charles).*

**Whitehouse (Lilian M.).** OWEN CHARLES WHITEHOUSE OF CHESHUNT COLLEGE: the plain tale of a godly scholar's life, told by his daughter Lilian and others. *Cambridge, Heffer, 1916.* 7½ in. 197 pp. por. bibliog., 3/ n. 920

Tutor in Hebrew, Biblical Exegesis, and Theology at Cheshunt Congregational College, of which he was sometime President, an authority upon Biblical archaeology, and writer of articles in Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' 'The Encyclopædia Biblica,' 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' and many other publications, Dr. Whitehouse led the comparatively retired and uneventful life of a scholar and teacher; but he appears to have had a remarkably inspiring influence on students in the College and upon others in a far wider circle. He had studied theology at Bonn, and to the end of his life was keenly interested in Biblical criticism, especially as applied to the Old Testament.

#### 930-900 HISTORY.

**Blundell (Odo).** THE CATHOLIC HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND. *See 282 RELIGION.* 941

**Harley (J. H.).** POLAND PAST AND PRESENT: a historical study; with a preface by Ladislas Mickiewicz. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 255 pp. index, map, 4/6 n. 943.8

This volume contains some new and important information regarding a country in which English people have always been deeply interested. Much in the book relates to German attempts to lessen Poland's confidence in the Allied Powers; and the preface, by the son of the Polish poet, shows the real attitude of Germany towards Poland.

**Hinkovic (H.).** THE JUGOSLAVS IN FUTURE EUROPE. (*For the Yugoslav Committee in London*) 'Near East' Office, *Devonshire Square, E.C.* [1917]. 7 in. 62 pp. paper, 6d. 949.7

Dr. Hinkovic, late Croatian Deputy and Delegate in the Parliament of Budapest, summarizes in this pamphlet the leading facts showing the hostility of Austria-Hungary to the tendency of the Yugoslavs (Southern Slavs) to unification. He maintains that the Habsburgs are accomplices and tools of the Hohenzollerns, that Austria-Hungary must be broken up, that the future Hungary should be an independent kingdom inhabited by a compact Magyar population, and that Bulgaria must be reduced. The War will be decided, Dr. Hinkovic considers, in the Balkans, and he strongly advocates a united State of Yugoslavia, comprising the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes. Such a state would be the second line of defence against Pangermanism, an independent Czecho-Slovakia and autonomous Poland being the first. An independent kingdom of Croatia, which is sometimes proposed, would, he believes, be a danger to European peace.

**\*Old Edinburgh Club.** THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB; vol. 8. *Edinburgh, Constable (for the members of the Club), 1916.* 10 in. 258 pp. plates, il. index, report, list of members, &c. 941.44

This is the volume for 1915, unavoidably delayed. The principal monograph is Prof. Baldwin Brown's, on the Magdalen Chapel in the Cowgate. This pre-Reformation building is as rich in objects of antiquarian and artistic importance as any in the country, and its intimate association with the guild life of Edinburgh gives it equal historical interest. The architecture and the archaeology of the chapel are fully described, and illustrated with photographs (by Dr. Chrystal), plan, and drawings of high merit; and transcriptions are given of the Confirmation Charter and other documents. Among the other articles are one by Mr. R. K. Hannay on 'The Visitation of the College of Edinburgh in 1690,' Mr. J. A. Fairlie's transcripts from the original records of the old Tolbooth, and an account by Mr. W. Forbes Gray of 'John Wesley in Edinburgh,' from the great evangelist's 'Journal.'

**Wright (Irene A.).** THE EARLY HISTORY OF CUBA, 1492-1586. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 8 in. 407 pp. front. (map) glossary, indexes, 7/6 n. 972.91

This history of Cuba from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 until the year 1586 has been compiled by the author from documents in the Archive of the Indies at Seville. Miss Wright states that these documents lie practically untouched, and that not one document in a thousand concerning Cuba has been made public "in any way, shape, or manner." She believes, therefore, that she is justified in saying that "the sources for Cuban history have been heretofore unknown. This is, of course, to declare that the history of the island has not been written until this present book. Bold as this statement may seem to be," Miss Wright believes "that it, too, is justified by the facts." In her work, however, she has not ignored certain books, such as Fray Bartholome de las Casas's 'History of the Indies.' Miss Wright's History contains much information relative to the early days of the colony, and at the beginning of each section there are references to the documents consulted.

#### THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

**Bigwood (George).** THE LANCASHIRE FIGHTING TERRITORIALS ('Country Life' Library). 'Country Life' and Newnes, 1916. 7½ in. 176 pp. il. pers. appendix, paper, 1/6 n. 940.9

This is the second edition of a volume detailing some of the fine achievements of the gallant Lancashire men. The book contains a list of honours and rewards, and there is a considerable addition to the Roll of Honour. The text has been revised, and fresh knowledge has been incorporated.

**\*Bone (Muirhead).** THE WESTERN FRONT: drawings by Muirhead Bone; with an introduction by General Sir Douglas Haig: parts 1 and 2. (Published by authority of the War Office) 'Country Life' Office, 1917. 12½ by 9½ in. each part (20 plates, with descriptive letterpress), paper, 2/ n. 940.9

In this series of powerful and impressive drawings of places and scenes mostly at or near the British line in France and Belgium, Mr. Muirhead Bone is conspicuously successful as a delineator of aspects of the War which cannot readily be visualized by the aid of reading only. These striking views of the devastated country, ruined villages, and shattered buildings, with such pictures as 'Tanks,' 'Dug-outs,' 'A Wrecked Aeroplane near Albert,' 'A Street in Ypres,' 'An Observation Post,' 'Waiting for the Wounded,' 'A Sketch at Contalmaison,' 'Disembarked Troops waiting to march off,' and "Walking Wounded" sleeping on Deck, do more than bring before us the arena of war: they convey a sense of the "atmosphere" of the stricken region, and make manifest the fine spirit of the men who bear so much.

**Brittain (Harry E.).** TO VERDUN FROM THE SOMME: an Anglo-American glimpse of the Great Advance; with an introduction by James M. Beck. Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 160 pp. front., 2/6 n. 940.9

The author, accompanied by Mr. Beck, spent some days with the advancing British forces in the valley of the Somme, subsequently visiting Verdun and the French lines. A part of the time was passed with the Russian soldiers who are fighting on French soil. Mr. Brittain's clear, terse descriptions of such places as the soldiers' cemetery near Albert, the shell-shattered town of Verdun, and the desolated and desecrated Cathedral of Reims, are effective, and bring the scenes to the mind's eye. It is of interest to learn from Mr. Beck's preface that the American citizens enlisted in the Canadian regiments number over 16,000, besides those who for various reasons gave assumed names or assumed places of residence at the time of enlistment.

**\*Cook (Sir Theodore Andrea).** THE MARK OF THE BEAST. Murray, 1917. 7½ in. 432 pp. appendix, index, il., 5/ n. 940.9

The author's object in collecting and arranging the facts marshalled in this book is "to drive home the lesson that an inconclusive peace with the German Empire will be a disastrous defeat." The three main subjects are 'German Kultur,' 'German History and Diplomacy,' and 'German Atrocities.' The prophecies of Bernhardt, the work of Col. Frobenius, and similar pronouncements, are submitted to illuminative criticism; the tortuousness and duplicity of German diplomacy are described at length; together with the appalling events at Louvain, Aerschot, Audenne, Dinant, &c. As a cumulative indictment of German methods this work is impressive and of deep gravity.

**Duncan (James).** WITH THE C.L.B. BATTALION IN FRANCE. Skeffington, 1917. 7½ in. 120 pp. front., 2/6 n. 940.9

An account of the work and experiences of the 10th Service Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, in France.

**Graham (Stephen).** RUSSIA AND THE WORLD: a study of the War and a statement of the world-problems that now confront Russia and Great Britain; with illustrations from original photographs. Cassell, 1917. 8½ in. 313 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 940.9

A revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Graham's book, recording some later impressions of the nations at war. Articles on the Balkan States, and further sketches of Russia, are included.

**Le Bas (Sir Hedley), ed.** THE KITCHENER MEMORIAL BOOK. See 920 BIOGRAPHY. 940.9

**Macdonald (J. Ramsay).** NATIONAL DEFENCE: a study in militarism. Allen & Unwin [1917]. 7½ in. 132 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

The author endeavours to prove that the political policy hitherto followed by European States leads to unlimited militarism. Arms, he remarks, "never can provide for national security." The book contains some extracts from, and criticisms of, the late M. Jaurès's work 'L'Armée Nouvelle'; and there are chapters on national defence and conscription, the army and revolution, militarism and democracy, the politics of peace, &c. Mr. Macdonald says:—

"When the best and the worst have been done, Germany will still have it in her power to stir up strife and fear or accept peace. How will military operations affect that will and policy? If Germany is left in the frame of mind in which France was left in 1871, obviously the effect on Europe will be bad. But if Germany is not to be left where France was, equally obviously we must show our trust in her self-governing capacity at the earliest practicable time. To force the popular will of Germany into the arms of militarism is to defeat the very purpose for which we engaged in the war."

**Mackay (Helen).** JOURNAL OF SMALL THINGS. Melrose, 1917-7½ in. 291 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

A succession of word-pictures of the little things of life as they were seen by the author in France during the early days of the War, and again in 1915 and 1916. Mrs. Mackay has a remarkable appreciation of the effectiveness of light and delicate touches. She writes sympathetically, and often with extreme, yet restrained pathos. The hospital sketches, and the descriptions of the deserted country and the desolate towns and châteaux, are among the best things in the book. The preface is by Dr. W. L. Courtney.

**Magnus (Leonard A.).** PROS AND CONS IN THE GREAT WAR: a record of foreign opinion with a register of fact. Kegan Paul, 1917. 7½ in. 464 pp. appendixes, bibliog. index, 3/6 n. 940.9

An alphabetized compilation of opinions, the material for which has been drawn mainly from German and other foreign sources, with occasional reference to official documents. It is claimed in the preface that the book is "almost an encyclopædia of the mooted problems of the War," and it can certainly be pronounced very useful for reference.

**Pyke (Geoffrey).** TO RUHLBEN—AND BACK: a great adventure in three phases. Constable [1916]. 7 in. 256 pp., 1/ n. 940.9

A popular edition of Mr. Pyke's book, which was originally published in February, 1916, and has since been reprinted several times.

**Seraps of Paper:** German Proclamations in Belgium and France; with a foreword by Ian Malcolm, M.P. Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 14½ by 11 in. 37 pp. il. paper, 1/ n. 940.9

This series of reduced photographic facsimiles of posters and placards affixed by the Germans to the walls of Belgian and French cities, towns, and villages will give an idea of what existence is like under the military rule of an invading force. Mr. Malcolm possesses the originals of these documents, among which is the proclamation issued by General von Bissing announcing that Edith Cavell had been sentenced and executed.

**Williams (J. E. Hodder), ed.** ONE YOUNG MAN: the simple and true story of a clerk who enlisted in 1914, who fought on the Western Front for nearly two years, was severely wounded at the Battle of the Somme, and is now on his way back to his desk. Hodder & Stoughton, 1917. 7 in. 174 pp., 1/ n. 940.9

This plain, homely account of the experiences of a member of the Y.M.C.A. who served on the Western front, and after fighting for nearly two years was disabled from further military duties by wounds received at the battle of the Somme, is well worth reading. The work of the Y.M.C.A. receives deserved and unstinted praise.

#### J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

**\*Girvin (Brenda).** ROUND FAIRYLAND WITH ALICE AND THE WHITE RABBIT; illustrated by Dorothy Furniss. Wells Gardner [1916]. 8½ in. 326 pp. il. appendix, 6/ J. 398

The author imagines that our old friends Alice and the White Rabbit meet again, and tour round Fairyland to make the acquaintance of the different fairies who live in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. They come across the Pixies of Dartmoor, the Little Fellas of Manxland, the Good People and the Leprechaun of Ireland, the Wag-at-the-Wa' and the Shellycoat of Scotland, and the Coblynau of Wales, as well as a variety of other remarkable and interesting beings. This is a fascinating fairy book, and the illustrations are quite in the spirit of the letterpress.

**Ives (Sarah Noble).** THE KEY TO BETSY'S HEART. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 8 in. 225 pp. il., 5/ n. J. 813.5

Quite a pleasant story of a neglected and motherless little girl whose disreputable father tries to steal her from the care of an aunt by whom she has been adopted. A pet dog is partly instrumental in the child's rescue.

**Protheroe (Ernest).** HONOUR AGAINST ODDS. C. H. Kelly [1916]. 7½ in. 269 pp. col. front., 3/6 J. F.

The book does not lack incident, but the general probability of the details of the school life depicted is very much open to question.

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